THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

June 15, 1940

A Political Storm Brewing in Japan

An Editorial

China's Cigarette Industry

BY JOHN AHLERS

Italy Enters European War

Chungking's Air-Raid Damage

BY WILLIAM CHANG

Approaching U.S. Election and War

An Editorial

VOLUME 93 PRICE 50 CENTS (in China) NUMBER 3

HONGKONG SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

CANTON SWATOW FOOCHOW CHANGSHA HANKOW

CHUNGKING KUNMING ICHANG WENCHOW NINGPO

WILLIAM HUNT & COMPANY

"AFFILIATES"

HUNT ENGINEERING CORPORATION

HUNT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

WILLIAM HUNT & COMPANY
(WHARF & GODOWN ADMINISTRATION)

CHINA FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATION

CHINA FOREIGN ASSURANCE CORPORATION

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO COMPANY, INC.

CHINA CORPORATION

NEW YORK BUFFALO LONDON

What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

PRESSURE ON STUDENTS

To the Editor

This war has forced a great change in the lives of college students. In order to meet and cope with the chaos, our students have reduced their expenditures for books and personal belongings. Students throughout the land bear the marks of suffering and poverty. It is almost beyond imagination to consider how university students have been forced to wear the plainest and simplest clothing, even to straw-sandals in place of shoes and to live on the cheapest vegetables and in many cases to sleep in the poorest huts and temples. Many schools—still intact—are crowded where students have been forced to cooperate and live together. Thousands of students have been forced to engage in the hardest and bitterest work which they could hardly bear in ordinary times. Many famous and capable professors have abandoned their former comfortable lives to accompany boys and girls on long trips to interior places. Leaving their bombed, shelled and burned buildings they have joined the pilgrimage to Free China. They have crossed unsurmountable mountain ranges, endured bad weather—snow, sleet and rain—tramped through dangerous places in the hope they might be able to serve China in her hour of need.

Although we feel we are approaching the last lap of our sacrifice and effort, the way to final glory and victory is still rugged. We are deeply impressed by the sympathy of students and youths all over the world and we appeal to you for more help. We hope you will do your utmost to enable China to complete her glorious mission. We do not want you to shoulder arms on our behalf, but we do hope that you will help us to obtain arms for our own defense. We also need medical supplies and help for our small industries. Any support will bring to you the everlasting gratitude of a free and democratic China. By helping us to fight the invaders of our land, you are helping yourselves and fellow students from future sacrifices in coping with the same aggressor who is ravaging our land.

From the ashes left in the wake of Sino-Japanese hostilities will arise a new China which will able to contribute to world peace. We see the dawn of a new age. Your noble and distinguished service will occupy a permanent place in the memories of all the Chinese people when peace finally arrives.

KING FORD

Chiao Tung University,
June 10, 1940.

EAGERLY AWAITED

To the Editor:

The China Weekly Review is indeed an invaluable magazine. Its arrival is eagerly awaited each week by all those who are interested in the important news. In checking over my files I find that I have lost the issues of Feb. 24, March 30 and May 18. Please send them to me at once.

E. L.

St. James Hospital,
Anking, Anhwei,
May 30, 1940.

STAMPS OKAY!

To the Editor:

Recently someone sent me a copy of **The China Weekly Review** for May 11, which I have devoured quite satisfactorily. Since then I have intended to subscribe for the paper for a whole year, but the Government regulations make it impossible to remit the subscription price. Please advise if you would accept stamps and if you are kind enough to do this as a temporary measure for an inland reader, I will be pleased to take action as soon as your honorable reply reaches me.

M.Y.Y.

Changsha, Hunan,
May 29, 1940.

BOMBING OF KUNMING

To the Editor:

On May 9 peaceful Kunming was bombed by Japanese planes for the third time since the commencement of the Sino-Japanese war. Six peasants were killed, while 22 other civilians were wounded. Eight horses and five cows were also among the casualties. Native and foreign surgeons treated those injured. The Air Defense Council again warned all people to leave the city unless they have urgent business here.

HUANG CHUNG

Kunming, Yunnan,
May 11, 1940.

DEVILISH BOMBING

To the Editor:

I wonder whether it has been reported in Shanghai that the worst carnage from the recent Japanese bombing of Chungking occurred on May 28 when Japanese pilots observed a large crowd of people congregated before the entrance to a dugout in the Nan-tsu area. The Japanese rained scores of bombs on these unfortunate persons, killing more than 100 who were unable to get into the dugout. I presume this would be classed as a "military objective" by the Japanese spokesmen at Shanghai.

The Japanese bombers paid special attention to the new factory districts in the outskirts of the city. One factory

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*

C. FRANK GLASS and HOH CHIH-HSIANG, *Assistant Editors*

F. K. CHAO, *Business Manager* TRYPHON V. KU, *Advertising Manager*

Index for June 15, 1940

Editorial Paragraphs

Political Storm Brewing in Japan as China Conflict Drags on 83
Nearing National Election Vitally Affects U. S. Attitude on War-Participation 85
Italy Enters War on the Side of Nazi Germany as Norway Abandons Struggle; Germans Near Paris 90
Britons Prohibited From Trading with 200 German Firms in Far East 92

Special Articles

China's Cigarette Industry ... *By John Ahlers* 87
Conflict of States and Ideologies ... *By Julius R. Kaim* 95
Roll-Call of School, Universities Damaged in Chungking Air Raids ... *By William Chang* 97
Monroe Doctrine Reinforced as U.S. Acts to Prevent Territory Transfer 98
Economic Difficulties of Manchukuo Aired in Recent Parleys at Tokyo 99
Official Denials Drawn by Rumor of Frenchtown Transfer to the U.S.A. 102
Japanese Claim Capture of Ichang; Chungking is Heavily Bombed Again 105
Wang Keh-min Ousted as Head of Peiping Puppets; Yonai Outlines Foreign Policy of Japan 107

Departments

What People Are Saying ... 81
Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War ... 110
Who's Who in China ... 111
Men and Events ... 112
New Books of Interest in the Far East ... 115

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWENTY TWO DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. ADD $3.00 TO COVER EXTRA POSTAGE TO HONGKONG. SOUTH SEAS FIFTEEN DOLLARS STRAITS CURRENCY. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS." COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

ALL EDITORIAL, TEXT AND OTHER MATERIAL IN THE WEEKLY ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW IS COPYRIGHTED UNDER CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION NO. 9953 ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

was allegedly the target for 60 bombs, some of them incendiary. The Japanese boasted they were killing China's infant industry in its cradle. The Japanese also boasted they had bombed every airdrome in Szechuen and claimed they had even bombed an airdrome in distant Sikang.

Reliable information claims that more than 500 persons were killed or wounded in the vicinity of Chungking alone. One cause was that the air is usually so bad in the dugouts that most persons remain outside and then rush into the dugouts at the last minute. Some even prefer to remain outside.

But despite the terrible explosions of the bombs over this metropolis, the people here are deeply interested in the war in Europe and wonder at the seemingly rapid defeat of the Allies. The worst thing here is that local merchants, totally without conscience, raised the price of commodities and necessities after each air raid. Their crimes are as great as are the crimes of China's traitors who sit complacently in Nanking while the barbarous enemy is killing their helpless countrymen.

P.O.B.

Chungking,
May 31, 1940.

TYPEWRITERS, AUTOMOBILES Bought, Sold, Rented, Repaired & Rebuilt, HERMES BABY Dealers, Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse Road, Tel. 11875, Garage End of lane 749 Yu Yuen Road, Tel. 20349.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Rates of Exchange, Shanghai, June 12, 1940

Demand selling rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$16.84

Demand buying rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$16.49

Demand selling rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$62.43

Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$60.95

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

June 12, 1940

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	13⅝
Amer. Waterworks	7⅛
Anaconda Copper	22⅜
Bethlehem Steel	75
Chrysler	61¾
Elec. Bond & Sh.	4⅜
Gen. Motors	43¾
Goodyear T. & R.	11¾
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	20⅞
Lockheed Aircraft	29⅛
Mont. Ward	39
N. Y. Central	11¼
Texas Corp	38½
U. S. Steel	51⅝

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, July	9.97/97
New York Rubber, July	22.36/30
New York Hides, Sept.	10.40/45
Chicago Wheat, July	mutilated
Chicago Corn, July	63⅝/63½
New York Sugar, No. 4, Sept.	1.19½B/20A

B—Bid. A—Asked.

China's Best

美麗牌香烟

My Dear

CIGARETTES

A leading product of
HWA CHING
TOBACCO CO., LTD.

SOLD
EVERYWHERE

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類
Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China
Vol. 93 Shanghai, Saturday, June 15, 1940 No. 3

POLITICAL STORM BREWING IN JAPAN AS CHINA CONFLICT DRAGS ON

IS a heavy political storm, comparable in character and significance to the famous incident of Feb. 26, 1936—in which several members of the cabinet of Admiral Okada were assassinated following a revolt organized by younger army officers—brewing in Japan? The question is becoming a live one in view of the growing political unrest against the background of increasingly acute economic difficulties on Japan's home front and the signal failure of the present Premier, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, to bring about that "speedy termination" of the "China Incident" which two of his predecessors tried and failed to accomplish.

There has been considerable evidence in recent months that Japan's major political parties, the Seiyukai and the Minseito, long pushed into the background by the military junta, are endeavoring to reassert themselves and influence government policy. The Diet session at the beginning of the year was marked by strong criticism of official policy, especially as regards the China war—criticism of a type that had not been heard in the Japanese parliament in a long time.

More recently, a movement was started to create a single political party in Japan under the leadership of Prince Ayamaro Konoye, the ex-premier. The underlying motive of this movement is generally believed to be the desire of the rival political factions to unite against the military junta which now holds the reins of power and whose uncontrolled policies are the greatest obstacle to a settlement of the "China Incident."

What may prove to be the precipitating event in the crisis—if it comes to pass—was the sudden resignation of Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara from the post of Cabinet Councillor last week. Mr. Kuhara is the leading supporter of the "one-party" movement. Tokyo political quarters described his resignation as a "bombshell" because of his influential position in Japanese politics.

Prior to the February 26 mutiny in 1936, Mr. Kuhara had been known as a leading munitions manufacturer and industrialist. He was arrested in connection with the mutiny, but released allegedly because there was insufficient evidence to convict him as a participant.

In resigning his post as Cabinet Councillor, Mr. Kuhara issued a statement in which he attacked the "week-kneed" policies of Premier Yonai. He urged Japan to declare war on China and oust European armed forces from Chinese treaty ports, to impose a rigid blockade east to Singapore, and to abandon the policy of "subserviency" vis-a-vis Great Britain and the United States. This may be just another way of saying that the China war should be ended, for it would be unwise at this juncture for Mr. Kuhara to challenge the militarists outright.

For many years, Mr. Kuhara has argued in favor of "One Party for One State," meaning a fascist dictatorship. After resigning his cabinet post, he stated publicly that if Prince Konoye accepted the leadership of the proposed new party, he would accord it his "ardent support." He also declared that he had no intention of trying to overthrow the Yonai government, despite his differences with Admiral Yonai. Nevertheless, according to *Domei*, Tokyo political circles are alive with rumors and speculation on the probable effects of Kuhara's resignation, which they believe will "greatly affect every phase of Japanese politics."

Difficulties on Japan's home front came into prominence again this week with a report by *Reuter* from Tokyo that the authorities there are exercising a steadily-increasing control over public amusements. The latest police regulation forbids the wearing of foreign-style evening dresses by the girl hostesses who are the main attractions in the city's 30,000 bars and cafes. The Metropolitan Police Board holds, the report stated, that such apparel permits too vulgar a display of bare arms and shoulders and gives rise to sensual thoughts in the males frequenting such establishments (they must have only patriotic thoughts). Dancing in cafes and bars has also been prohibited and they must now close at 10 p.m. No new places will be licensed. Other measures include prohibition of the use of automobiles by pleasure-seekers and the raising of train-fares to deter holiday-makers from going out of town. Steps are also in contemplation to deter people from spending money on concerts, theaters, wrestling matches and other amusements. Department stores are being told that they may not display luxury articles in their windows, while the advertising of such goods is banned. Magazines and newspapers which encourage pleasure-seeking or stimulate the desire for luxuries will be stepped on.

Balancing Act

American Observer

These fresh controls over the already heavily-controlled population of Dai Nippon, follow recent edicts which severely limit the funds which Japanese travellers can carry with them between the homeland and China and prevent Japanese subjects from going to China unless they can show that their visit is of value in the construction of the "New Order" in East Asia—which means that practically none but favored politicians, army and navy men and big business men can now visit this country or settle here. The era of "jaunts to the Continent," inaugurated when the Japanese Army captured Shanghai at the end of 1937, and in which thousands of moderately-circumstanced people indulged—often in order to escape the oppressive life at home—is definitely ended.

Yet another indication of Japan's mounting economic difficulties was a *Havas* report from Tokyo on June 7 which said that an Ordinance permitting government expropriation of private gold holdings would shortly be promulgated under the Gold Control Law passed by the 74th Session of the Diet. The gold will be "bought' at the official government price of Yen 3.85 per gram, the report said, indicating that previous attempts to induce Japanese citizens to part with their gold voluntarily had not met with the anticipated success.

The continuing "China Incident," which is draining Japan's resources to the dregs and causing all these hardships for the Japanese people, is seemingly as far away as ever, although there is evidence that some effort is being made to bring it to a close. *The Review* learns

on good authority that a number of Japanese, acting in an unofficial capacity, are now in Hongkong, endeavoring to make contact with officials of the Chungking Government with a view to the opening of peace pourparlers. Whether they will accomplish anything remains to be seen. The fact that these efforts are being made, however, is sure indication of the fact that the parleys in Nanking with the puppet Wang Ching-wei are encountering snags and that the Japanese militarists are not at all sanguine of an outcome which will look like a real settlement of the "China Affair."

It is ironical that while Japanese would-be negotiators are busy in Hongkong, trying to contact Chungking, Japanese aircraft should be bombing that city. This may be intended as the other side of a "peace offensive" coin, but judging by past experience it is likely to strengthen Chungking's determination to resist Japan rather than to cause any quavering. Chungking can afford to be patient, for it knows what difficulty Japan is having with its Number 1 puppet in Nanking and on the home front.

Of a piece with the rest were rumors last week that the Chungking Government was seeking German mediation in the Sino-Japanese war (the apparent presumption being that Hitler would like to see his ex-Axis partner in the Far East relieved from its heavy China commitment and become free to serve German and Italian aims in Europe by harassing the Allies in this part of the world). A spokesman of the Chungking Government denied on June 7 (according to *United Press*) that German mediation was being sought and said that all the peace rumors could be traced to Japanese sources. China's policy of resistance to the end remained unchanged, the spokesman added.

A sidelight on this subject was furnished by a *Domei* report from Hongkong on June 5. Quoting no source of information, the Japanese agency declared that "Chungking diplomatic leaders, faced with the difficult choice of supporting the Allies in the European war or seeking friendship with Germany, were reported today to be heading gradually toward a rapprochement with Berlin." Desire for such rapprochement, the agency continued, was due to Germany's military successes.

There is no evidence and still less reason to support the contention that Chungking is obliged either to choose sides in the European war or seek peace with Japan. It is quite clear, however, that Japan would like to choose sides—probably the side of Hitler and Mussolini—but that before any active choice can be made, some sort of peace with China must be secured. With the Allies fighting with their backs to the wall in Europe, the imperialists of Dai Nippon are casting covetous glances in the direction of Hongkong, Singapore and, above all, the Netherlands East Indies. But as long as the China war is not ended, they hardly dare embark on new adventures, even though these offer prospects of immediate and substantial returns in the form of natural riches which Japan so urgently needs.

The jingo newspaper in Tokyo, the *Kokumin Shimbun*, on June 8 urged abandonment of Japan's policy of non-involvement in the European war and adoption of "positive measures" to cope with a possible spread of that conflict to the Far East. Advocacy of this line was linked to a report—denied in all responsible quarters—that France was negotiating with the United States for temporary transfer of the French Concession at Shanghai to American guardianship.

Italian assurances of support for Japan's policy with regard to China and the Netherlands East Indies were said to have been given recently by Premier Benito Mussolini and Italian Foreign Minister Ciano in a conference with Mr. Naotake Sato, Japanese ambassador heading the Nippon Economic Mission to Italy, the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* stated on June 6, according to *Domei*. The Italian statesmen, said the report, were understood to have promised that Rome would extend official recognition to the Wang Ching-wei government immediately after Japan had done so, and would exchange ambassadors with Nanking. They also were said to have given an assurance that Italy has no aggressive designs against the Netherlands East Indies. Japan, according to the *Nichi-Nichi*, is seriously concerned over a possible "new order" in Europe as a result of the war in Europe, and interprets the unwritten Italo-Japanese agreement as added freedom for Japanese diplomacy in the Far East.

While moving closer to at least one of the Axis Powers—Italy—Japan is not burning her diplomatic bridges to the Allied camp, at least for the present. Reports out of Tokyo last week said that an agreement on the Tientsin silver issue, involving, possibly, the lifting of the Japanese blockade of the British and French Concessions in that city, was on the point of being reached, with a final settlement expected in about two weeks.

A significant development in Japan's international relations is an agreement which was reached in Moscow this week on a precise demarcation of the border between the Soviet protectorate of Outer Mongolia and the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo in the region where the Nomonhan conflict took place last year. Details of the agreement are not yet known here, while one can only speculate as to the possibility of it being the forerunner of a more comprehensive accord between Japan and the Soviet Union. Amicable Soviet-Japanese relations would strengthen Stalin's hand in Europe, and the hand of Japan in the Far East—incidentally to the detriment of China.

Exactly what will come out of all this, it would be extremely unwise to predict. Only one thing is evident at the moment, namely, that Japan wants desperately to exploit the European situation for her own profit and that the continuing China war is the major obstacle to the working out of any clear-cut policy toward that end. A change of government in Tokyo might conceivably pave the way for a peaceful settlement of the China war—provided the military can be brought under control and Japan abandons the fantastic aims which she set for herself in this country. In the light of this possibility, current developments on Japan's political scene are well worth watching.

Local Ex-Police Official Shot Down by Assassins

Colonel Wen Ying-piao, 31, former official of the Public Safety Bureau in Nantao and believed to be connected with the puppet Wang Ching-wei government at Nanking, was critically wounded in his home at 47 Avenue Foch, in the local French Concession, when two men fired at him in the early morning of June 6. One of the two gunmen, who forced their way into the victim's home, was arrested and is said to have confessed the motive for the crime, believed to be political.

On June 7, Prof. Shen Hsin-wu, 47, of Chinan University, was shot and killed near his home on Myburgh Road in the International Settlement. The assassin approached his victim on a bicycle and escaped after the shooting. Prof. Shen was known as a supporter of the Chinese National Government at Chungking.

Another victim of assassins, Chang Chao-yung, principal of the Shanghai Trade Radio College at 211 Mohawk Road in the International Settlement, died on June 4 after four men had shot him the previous evening. The gunmen entered the school while lessons were in progress and opened fire on their victim, who was 42 years old and a native of Sungkiang. Mr. Chang was not known to belong to any political party or faction and the motive for the crime could not be ascertained. The assassins escaped.

Nearing National Election Vitally Affects U. S. Attitude on War-Participation

The Democratic Party, headed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, has such a narrow lead over the Republicans in the approaching national election that any slight change in public opinion, occasioned possibly by some popular reaction toward the war situation in Europe, might give the Republicans the advantage.

This is the concensus of opinion following a nation-wide preview of party strength in the 1940 campaign, which was completed a short time ago by the American Institute of Public Opinion. This organization, headed by Dr. George Gallup, makes a business of "sampling" public opinion on various questions with the object of determining the drift of sentiment. Basing his statements on the results of the test-ballot, Dr. Gallop said that if the election had been held in mid-April, the Democrats would have led in thirty-one of the forty-eight states and would have captured 317 out of a total of 531 electoral votes.

Political observers were quoted as stating the two major political parties in the United States are as closely matched today as they were in the Wilson-Hughes race in 1916. Today the Democratic lead is so slim—notably in New York and Minnesota—that a shift of only 1 percentage point would alter the picture and throw a majority of the electoral votes to the Republicans. According to an article in the *New York Times*, based on the Institute's findings, there are a multitude of factors which will affect the outcome of the forthcoming national election now only about five months away. The candidates have not yet been nominated, but they will be shortly in national conventions, the Democrats at Chicago on July 15 and the Republicans at Philadelphia on July 24.

The subject is of vast international concern due to the possible bearing of the outcome on the vital question of American participation or non-participation in the European War. But, as the writer in the *Times* put it, "it is impossible to predict how events at home or overseas will influence the opinions of 45,000,000 United States voters." It is obvious, however, that —from the standpoint of party strength—the Democrats are entering the Presidential campaign with a slight advantage. Whether this advantage, in evidence prior to the expansion of the European War due to Hitler's invasion of Norway, Netherlands, Belgium and France, still holds good is not known.

In the survey conducted by the Institute of Public Opinion, a cross-section of voters in every state was asked:

"Which party would you like to see win the Presidential election this year?"

The result of the survey showed that, throughout the country as a whole, 54 persons in every 100 said they favored a Democratic Administration in Washington for the next four years, while 46% favored the Republicans. About one person in seven, or 14 % was undecided about his party choice. Since the Democrats obtained 62½% of the vote (major party vote) four years ago, the Institute figured there had been a Republican gain nationally of about 8½ points. According to the article in *The Times*:

"The Republican party is the "majority" party in the six New England States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Just as in 1936, the two most Republican States in the union are Maine and Vermont.

"The Democrats are the 'majority' party in the South and West. Every one of the twenty-four States south of the Mason-Dixon Line and west of the Rocky Mountains must be counted on the Democratic side at the present time.

"But in the area between New England and the Rockies—in the industrial East, the Great Lakes States and the farm belt, in other words—opinion is so evenly divided that anything can happen. The Republican party is slightly ahead in this area as a whole. Here, in short, will be the real battleground of the 1940 campaign.

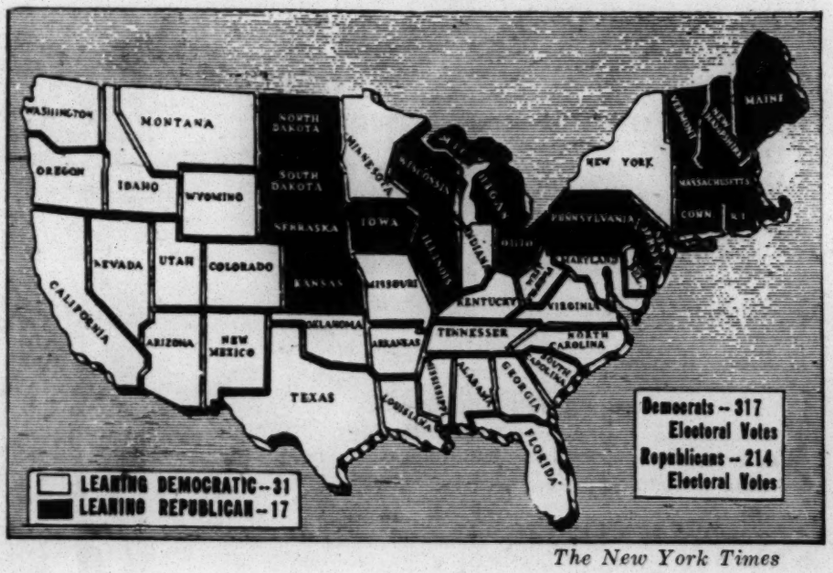
"Within this area New York, largest and richest of the States in the matter of electoral votes, is leaning to the Democratic side at present by the tiny margin of 51-49. Nearby Pennsylvania, on the other hand, is leaning to Republicans by the same slight margin, latest returns show. Republican strength has increased in both these States in the past month.

"Leaning Republican by a small margin are New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. The Democrats are ahead in Indiana, Minnesota and Missouri. Political observers will be quick to note that—at the present time—the change of only a few States would give the Republican Party the advantage.

"Only in the 'Solid South' have the Democrats been generally able to hold their party lines as well as they did in 1936.

"The following table shows what the survey indicated if the election had seen held a month ago:

Strength of Rival Parties in U.S.A.



The New York Times

Leaning Democratic—31

Electoral Votes.		Percent Democratic.	Republican
8	South Carolina	99	1
9	Mississippi	96	4
23	Texas	91	9
12	Georgia	91	9
10	Louisiana	90	10
11	Alabama	89	11
9	Arkansas	84	16
7	Florida	77	23
13	North Carolina	73	27
11	Virginia	72	28
11	Tennessee	72	28
11	Oklahoma	68	32
3	Arizona	68	32
3	Nevada	65	35
4	Montana	64	36
8	Maryland	62	38
11	Kentucky	60	40
4	Utah	60	40
22	California	58	42
15	Missouri	58	42
3	New Mexico	58	42
8	Washington	57	43
8	West Virginia	57	43
6	Colorado	56	44
	ON THE BORDERLINE		
3	Delaware	54	46
5	Oregon	53	47
14	Indiana	52	48
4	Idaho	52	48
47	New York	51	49
11	Minnesota	51	49
3	Wyoming	51	49

317 Electoral votes

Leaning Republican—17

Electoral Votes		Percent Republican	Democratic
5	Maine	64	36
3	Vermont	61	39
4	South Dakota	57	43
9	Kansas	56	44
4	New Hampshire	56	44
4	North Dakota	56	44
29	Illinois	55	45
12	Wisconsin	55	45
	ON THE BORDERLINE		
16	New Jersey	54	46
11	Iowa	54	46
4	Rhode Island	54	46
19	Michigan	53	47
17	Massachusetts	53	47
36	Pennsylvania	51	49
26	Ohio	51	49
8	Connecticut	51	49
7	Nebraska	51	49

214 Electoral votes.

The attitude of President Roosevelt on the European War issue requires no elaboration on our part. In his Chicago speech in 1937, directed chiefly at the Japanese militarists, his message to Congress in January, 1939 and the peace pledge he sought from Hitler and Mussolini in April, 1939, President Roosevelt indicated his opposition to the dictators. In the Chicago address, popularly designated as the "quarantine" speech, President Roosevelt indicated that American collaboration with pacific powers "would be proportionate to the danger which threatens the civilized portion of the world." While domestic political opponents charged that Roosevelt was trying to divert attention from home problems, the declaration of the American Chief Executive was recognized in Europe as foreshadowing revision of U. S. foreign policy and alteration of the arms embargo in the Neutrality Act.

According to Demaree Bess, writing in the *Saturday Evening Post* from Europe (May 11) President Roosevelt's address to Congress in January, 1939, following the Munich surrender, was regarded by British and French statesmen as the "voice of America." In this address the President denounced dictatorships and upheld democracies, clear evidence, in the opinions of European statesmen, that the United States would be aligned with Great Britain and France in the event of a major European war, "although the nature of the participation could not be determined in advance."

What Will He Do About It?

Richmond Times-Dispatch

The high point of President Roosevelt's efforts came in April, 1939 when he addressed his peace pledge to Hitler and Mussolini. Hitler had moved his legions into Bohemia and Moravia; Mussolini had decided to pick up Albania and the Chamberlain and Daladier appeasement policy lay in ruins. Aside from his declarations, the President has not overlooked the unpreparedness of his country, after its declaration of war against Germany in April, 1917. Quoting from a French correspondent, Mr. Bess reported, "Today America is ready, or will soon be ready, for any eventuality . . American opinion is infinitely better educated today, thanks to the press and the initiative taken by Mr. Roosevelt, than it was in 1914-1917 . . So there you have the picture of the American political scene as it looks from Europe. Allied statesmen see across the Atlantic a country whose President for three years has appointed himself the spokesman for democracies and the scourge of dictatorships . . . the stage seems to be set for final struggle between those Americans who want to bring us into the Allied-German war and those Americans who want to keep us out . . That struggle coincides with our Presidential election, and seems likely to dominate it."

The situation in the Republican camp is not so clear. Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, Republican candidate, who has followed an isolationist point of view, announced this week that he had abandoned isolation in favor of "sympathetic non-belligerency, favoring the Allied Powers." Senator Robert A. Taft, another leading candidate, supported the repeal of the embargo, has condemned aggression—in Europe and the Far East—but has not favored congressional action to boycott Japan. He once declared that the Republican Party was a "peace party," while the Democratic Party "may or may not" be a peace party.

Of more significance were the views of the New York District Attorney, Thomas E. Dewey, the most potent candidate for the Republican nomination. According to *Newsweek*, Dewey has made four speeches which touched on foreign policy. On Janaury 20 he condemned dictatorships and said that the leaders of totalitarian nations were responsible for plunging Europe into war. "We cannot escape being affected by these tragedies . . for their sake—for our own sake—we must search for the moment when we might, without entanglement, use our good offices to effect a genuine peace . . we should send no Americans to die on the battle-fields of Europe. . . " In an address referring to the war in the Far East, Dewey stated that while "Japan has been waging an undeclared war absorbing large parts of China, Soviet Russia has also achieved domination of large areas of China." He implied that Soviet, as well as Japanese aggression should be condemned. In an address at Milwaukee on March 30 Dewey said that America "should not become involved directly or indirectly in foreign wars and we should reject every entanglement in the affairs of Europe." He reiterated practically the same sentiments in an address at Madison, Wisconsin the next day, declaring "I am convinced the only way this country can remain genuinely neutral is for the Government to give its full attention to procuring domestic recovery and to keep its hands wholly out of the European war and out of any negotiations that may take place between the warring states now or at any other time." In a still later address, however, at Wichita, Kansas, Dewey declared, "We cannot be disinterested in the fate of the world . . Nor do I believe that the United States can so isolate itself that it will not be seriously affected for better or for worse by what is happening to other nations."

Another report (also *Newsweek*) stated that Dewey was attempting to capitalize on isolationist sentiment in the western states by hinting that Roosevelt's foreign policy might get Americans involved in wars abroad. Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina charged Dewey "with making reckless statements about the foreign policy of the Government as to which he apparently has no knowledge . . . when such statements may give the people of European nations a false impression as to the attitude of the United States Government."

The German *Transocean* correspondent in Washington, who apparently would prefer a Republican administration, sent a message on June 4 stating that the Republicans "mistrusted" the Administration and had voiced a unanimous demand that Congress remain in session and in readiness for immediate convocation during the international crisis.

Few have paid much attention to the views of other Democratic candidates for the nomination, due to the feeling that prevails that President Roosevelt will be a candidate to succeed himself. Paul V. McNutt, former High Commissioner of the Philippines, has long been an advocate of a powerful defense force and a strong foreign policy. Recently he has been mentioned as a potential Secretary of Navy or War, "for the purpose of dramatizing the huge defense program and for enlisting public support for it," according to *United Press*. On May 31, Mr. McNutt "cast aside his own presidential ambitions and formally called on the nation to forget tradition and draft President Roosevelt for a third term in office . . . In his leadership lies the best hope of peace . . . it is my sincere wish that he accept the nomination."

An article in the *Kansas City Star* (April 27) quoted political leaders in Washington as predicting Dewey's nomination in the early balloting of the Republican national convention, despite the fact most of the party leaders are opposed to him because of his youth and lack of experience in national affairs. Conservative Republicans refer to Dewey as the "glamor boy" of politics who would be a dangerous figure in the White House in this period of international stress. They claim the nomination of Dewey would provide an added inducement for President Roosevelt to run for a third time.

China's Cigarette Industry

BY JOHN AHLERS

MANY millions of Chinese annually consume many billions of cigarettes, and cigarette manufacturing and trade in China for decades past has been big business. Though not a local industrial giant like cotton-spinning and weaving, the cigarette industry for many years has been prominent among Shanghai's miscellaneous industries. Cigarette manufacturing in China always has been concentrated here, but today this concentration is larger than ever. Recent expert estimates put Shanghai's present share in China's cigarette production at above 90 per cent. The Japanese-occupied areas account for most of the remainder. Cigarette manufacturing in Free China is so small that it is not worth mentioning.

From the point of view of the tobacco expert, China is essentially a cigarette-smoking country. The consumption of cigars, pipe tobacco, as well as of chewing and snuff tobacco is negligible. It is in the field of cigarette-smoking that the weight of China's almost legendary 400 million customers becomes more heavily felt than in most other trades. Cigarettes are smoked all over China, and even in remote country districts of Chinghai or Sikang Provinces the traveller is bound to encounter again and again Shanghai-manufactured cigarettes, frequently the only modern industrial product which has yet reached those distant areas. Cigarette sales in China compare favourably, at least in volume, with all other large countries. One or two of the most popular Shanghai cigarette brands sell in quantities considerably larger than any brand anywhere else in the world.

Most of the cigarettes smoked in China are manufactured in this country. All the cheap popular brands are China-made, with their manufacture based upon Chinese-grown tobacco. Cigarette imports here in Shanghai consist chiefly of comparatively expensive foreign brands of British and American cigarettes, while Free China imports certain high-priced brands of Hongkong-manufactured cigarettes. Total imports of this sort in the first four months of this year aggregated 315,000,000 cigarettes valued at Customs Gold Units 615,019, showing an increase in volume and value of 30 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. These cigarette imports, however, compared but poorly with the concurrent importation of 13,600 tons of leaf tobacco valued

at GU4,900,000, purchased abroad as raw material for cigarette-manufacturing in China. The bulk of the imported leaf continues to be American (GU 3,900,000 for the four months under review), with leaf from British India (GU500,000) and Japan (GU300,000) following far behind. More than 85 per cent of these leaf imports are effected via Shanghai.

Imports of foreign tobacco leaf in China during the past year were more than three times larger than in normal years of peace, and there is little prospect of any substantial decrease in these imports as long as the Sino-Japanese war will continue. The reason is that the chief tobacco-producing areas of China have been or still are theaters of war, and were terribly devastated in the course of hostilities. Tobacco cultivation in these areas has been largely discontinued or decreased, and for part of these areas the Shanghai tobacco market has become inaccessible. What Chinese tobacco during the past two years has been forthcoming to Shanghai cigarette factories was chiefly Shantung leaf. This supply of Shantung leaf continues to equal the volume of leaf imports from abroad.

It was the foreign tobacco interests which some 20 years ago introduced and encouraged modern tobacco-growing in China. American seeds were imported and distributed in the three most suitable provinces to farmers who had to be carefully educated in cultivating the fragrant weed. These provinces are Shantung, Honan and Anhwei. Plantations developed on the whole satisfactorily, and prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war yielded tobacco of good medium, as well as of cheap grades, sufficient to cover approximately 80 per cent of China's tobacco demand for the manufacture of cigarettes. In pre-war times, only expensive high-grade foreign leaf for blending purposes had to be imported, and these imports were derived almost exclusively from the United States.

The last three years of war disorganized and changed agricultural conditions in Honan and Anhwei provinces so considerably that no substantial quantity of tobacco leaf is being produced there. Some of the tobacco-growing districts have been depopulated or deserted, and in most of the others farmers turned from the growing of tobacco to the cultivation of cereals and other food-stuffs. This latter turn is systematically encouraged in Chinese-controlled guerrilla territory, while in the Japanese controlled districts the Chinese farmer has been squeezed out of his legitimate profit on staple products so often that he prefers to restrict production to the immediate needs of himself and the surrounding countryside. Better conditions prevail only in Japanese-occupied Shantung, already before the war the center of tobacco-growing in China, although also in Shantung multiple Japanese squeeze badly affects tobacco growers and cigarette interests alike.

The Japanese tobacco squeeze has various forms. Nipponese firms and individuals place themselves as middlemen between the Chinese growers and the tobacco purchasers, representing the cigarette industry. Furthermore, the Japanese insist on the use of Federal Reserve Bank notes in effecting tobacco purchases, which results in monetary differences invariably in the favor of Nipponese interests. Then there are the transportation rackets, all run by Japanese, which exact a heavy toll from all transportation of tobacco. Finally, there is the puppet regime collecting consolidated taxes on all sorts of tobacco ware.

This squeeze affects chiefly non-Japanese interests, because even today Nipponese cigarette companies account for no more than between 11 and 12 per cent of the total cigarette production in China. Before the present Sino-Japanese war, the Nipponese share in this field was much smaller. The increase has been effected through the seizure of Chinese-owned cigarette factories by Japanese tobacco concerns.

Japanese cigarette manufacturing in China also is concentrated at Shanghai. There are now three Nipponese cigarette companies here, operating eight factories, all of which really are Chinese property. The Japanese East Asia Tobacco Co. operates the former Chinese Hwa Tung and Hwa Ping factories. The Japanese Tung Yang Tobacco Co. runs the former Chinese Chung Yuan and Sin Hwa factories, largely with machinery seized in plants of the Chinese Nanyang Brothers and Hwa Chen cigarette companies. Machinery from the same source was also secured for Tung Yang's third local factory, which before was the Chinese Chen Ta rubber shoe manufacturing plant. Another Japanese concern operates three more former Chinese cigarette factories here.

"Glorious Wounds"

Chungking cartoon shows the son welcoming his wounded father home from the war. The inscription read, "You were glorious, papa."

Shanghai-manufactured Japanese cigarettes so far have not met with great success in China. The Chinese public not only repudiates Japanese-made cigarettes for patriotic reasons but also seems to dislike the taste of Japanese brands. Only in certain interior districts where no other but Japanese cigarettes can be obtained, are they bought by the Chinese. On the other hand, a great many Japanese civilians in China do not like Japanese cigarettes either, and prefer to smoke Chinese or foreign brands. The bulk of local Japanese cigarette production is sold to the Nipponese fighting forces in this country, who get these cigarettes cheaply because they do not pay to the puppet regimes the consolidated cigarette tax.

Chinese cigarette-making at Shanghai, though badly hit by the war, continues to be considerably larger in volume and value than Japanese cigarette manufacture. Three years ago the 18 plants located in Hongkew were

either destroyed or seized by the Japanese. Today, there are in Shanghai 20 Chinese cigarette plants, most of which are of but very small size. The firms Nanyang Brothers and Hwa Chen, the two leading Chinese cigarette makers, manufacture in other Chinese plants of which they managed to secure control. The Hwa Chen concern is constructing here a new large factory of its own, but Nanyang Brothers' chief manufactury at present is in Hongkong.

By far the biggest and most important of all cigarette manufacturing concerns in Shanghai and all China is the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Distributors, Limited, the China subsidiary of British-American Tobacco, one of the largest, and possibly the largest, of the cigarette concerns in the world. The two local factories of this one firm account for more than half of the cigarette production of Shanghai, and the concern's total production in China is more than half the total cigarette output of this country. Although the Japanese dared not seized any of Yee Tsoong's factories, the company experienced great difficulties at the hands of the invaders, who ruthlessly interfered, in many directions, with its long established business. Yee Tsoong's position is particularly difficult because the bulk of the company's market is in the Japanese-occupied areas, while the Shanghai Chinese cigarette plants in the past marketed their products chiefly in what is still Free China. Yet Yee Tsoong has carried on successfully, as have the Chinese producers, and the company's position as yet is far from being basically shaken.

Future Japanese plans for cigarette manufacturing in China seem to envisage the conquest chiefly of Yee Tsoong's markets in the occupied areas. Three Japanese private cigarette concerns and the Manchuria Tobacco Company announced various plans to construct large new cigarette factories in Tientsin and Peiping. Manchuria Tobacco more than a year ago acquired control of the former American cigarette firm, Karatzas Bros., in Tientsin, with a view to expanding its plant. Little so far has been accomplished in this field by the Japanese, chiefly because of their lack of capital funds and the shortage of China-grown tobacco. Recently, however, Tokyo announced the pending formation of a large Japanese tobacco trust in China which is to emerge from the merger of the China interests of the three leading tobacco firms of Japan, and which certainly expects to secure preferential treatment from the Japanese occupation authorities such as has been granted many other Nipponese industrial and trade interests to the great detriment of their foreign and Chinese competitors.

Mayor Fu Settles Strike for Foreigners, but Wants Recognition

Fu Siao-en, Japanese appointed and supported Mayor of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai, announced in an interview last Sunday that he had just settled a serious strike of Chinese workers at the plant of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company in Pootung. The announcement, first to appear in any foreign newspaper, was published in *The Shanghai Times*, local Anglo-Japanese newspaper, the only foreign paper which broadcasts *Domei* news reports and supports the Nanking puppet government. Mayor Fu, in reply to a question by the reporter, said that he was always ready to settle strikes and keep things quiet in Shanghai, but he said he didn't like to be "used" by foreigners when they were in trouble, while they (the foreigners) refused to recognize his "government." Mayor Fu said that F. J. Twogood, general manager of Standard-Vacuum and J. W. Carney, assistant manager, of the American company were good friends of his and they had approached him to help them settle their company's strike "out of friendship," but while he was glad to help, he was more concerned with the formal recognition of his administration. If his government had recognition, Mayor Fu Siao-en explained, it then would be possible for the foreigners to approach him officially and "not merely because of friendship."

Mayor Fu said that in the "old days," that is, prior to the Nationalist Revolution in 1927, when he was chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, he had "settled" many strikes for both foreign and Chinese concerns. He said he always liked to do things for the good of Shanghai, "but if I help you, you must help me too. Cooperation is like shaking hands . . if I hold out my hand and you hold yours back or only half way, we cannot shake hands or cooperate properly."

When Mayor Fu was asked about settlement of the Outside Roads Question—tentatively agreed upon by himself and C. S. Franklin, former chairman of the Municipal Council, he expressed the hope that the question would be settled soon and the new police force scheduled to function in that area, established. However, the Mayor thought that "other important questions" should be settled first, but declined to explain what the "other important questions" were.

One of the things which he may have had in mind was the return of 312 large boxes containing title-deeds and other documents pertaining to the ownership of land in the Shanghai district. These records, vitally important to thousands of private land-owners in the Shanghai district, were brought into the International Settlement for safe keeping when the Japanese invaded this section in August, 1937. These documents were the property of the Chinese Land Bureau, an organ of the National Government, hence the Chinese authorities and bankers as well as the foreigners were anxious to prevent their seizure by the Japanese. They feared a development similar to what took place at Mukden when the Japanese seized that city in September, 1931. Shortly after the Japanese Army had established its control at Mukden, dozens of Japanese turned up with Chinese land deeds for desirable pieces of property and claimed they had "bought" the land from the legitimate owner several years previously. As the Japanese military authorities had control of the land office and title deeds, certain officers did a thriving "real-estate" business in confiscating desirable tracts of land from Chinese owners. Banks which had loans on the real estate had no recourse.

It was rumored that the Japanese had a similar plan in mind here when they organized their so-called "Central China Real Estate Company," which recently was granted a monopoly of land transactions outside the foreign settlements by the Wang Ching-wei puppet administration in Nanking. But the Japanese "realtors" have been unable to put over their scheme here because the title deeds for all land in this area are in the possession of the Municipal Council and the Consular Body and will not be turned over until a "legal" government has been established which has the recognition of the Powers.

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai published a notice in the newspapers several months ago warning Chinese property-owners that their lands would be confiscated unless they appeared at the Civic Center in person and registered the property. It was reported that a Japanese Army officer was in charge of the new registration office. Recently the new Japanese realty company announced that it was opening up a new factory site in the vicinity of Woosung and was selling land for the construction of manufacturing enterprises in that area. Nothing was said in the report about the Chinese owners of the land, which was being disposed of, chiefly to Japanese. Previously all this land was occupied by Chinese farmers, most of whom were driven away to become refugees in Shanghai and elsewhere at the time of the Japanese invasion.

Another Japanese-Sponsored Gambling House Opens in Settlement

A group of Cantonese claiming to have the protection of the Japanese military authorities and the Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking has opened a gambling house at 82 Yates Road, which is entirely within the International Settlement. The house, which bears a sign, "Finance Investigation Society," aroused the curiosity of the police several weeks ago when trucks were observed unloading roulette tables and other gambling paraphernalia in the compound. The police immediately established a cordon about the premises and questioned Chinese visitors as to their object in entering the place.

Recently the proprietors of the house circulated rumors that the "Finance Investigation Society," was an organization formed for the purpose of promoting the "new order in East Asia," and had Japanese protection. The object of the promoters apparently was to prevent police interference as was the case with the notorious "Asia Club" on Gordon Road (also within the Settlement) which was permitted to operate for more than a year. It was finally closed when a member of the Consular Body made inquiry of the Japanese authorities as to the rumored Japanese sponsorship of the resort. The Japanese Consul-General immediately disavowed the allegation that he was protecting the house and it was closed.

Whether similar action is planned with regard to the new place on Yates Road is not known. It also is not known whether R. T. Bryan, Municipal Advocate, is planning action against the Chinese proprietors or customers of the place. That they are subject to prosecution in the First Special District Court for violating Chinese laws against gambling appears obvious.

Italy Enters War on the Side of Nazi Germany as Norway Abandons Struggle; Germans Near Paris

REVERSING her stand in the first World War when she joined the Triple Entente against Germany and Austria-Hungary, Italy this week cast in her lot with Nazi Germany. On Monday, June 10, Italy declared war on the Allies, choosing for the fateful decision a moment in which France found herself in dire peril as German troops drove to within 25 miles of Paris.

In announcing Italy's entry into World War II to cheering crowds gathered before the Palazzo Venezia, Premier Mussolini declared that he had "done all that was humanly possible to halt the war, but it was useless." Italy, he said was entering the battlefield against the "plutocratic, reactionary democracies of the West which at all times have opposed the march of events and often plotted against the very existence of the Italian people. . . . Our conscience is absolutely clear."

Il Duce said that he had only one order: Win! We will win! Italians, take up arms!" He also promised to refrain from attacking Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey and Egypt, declaring that "Italy does not intend to bring other peoples into this conflict. We only want to break the chains which are strangling us in the Mediterranean."

War between Italy and the Allies began officially at midnight on June 10. At this writing it is not yet clear what military action the Italians have embarked on. There have been unconfirmed reports to the effect that Italian troops had moved into the French Riviera and that other forces were moving on Corsica and Tunis. Other reports had Italian planes bombing the British naval base at Malta, and Italian colonials moving against British Somaliland and French Djibuti—both in Africa. On the Allied side, British planes were said to be bombing Italian air bases in Libya. The Suez Canal has been closed to Italian shipping and several Italian merchant ships have been scuttled in the western Mediterranean to avoid capture by Allied naval units.

World-wide condemnation of Italy's entry into the war has dominated the reactions to this latest and most dramatic development in the European conflict. President Roosevelt responded to the Italian action by pledging the full resources of the United States to the Allied Powers in their war against Germany and Italy. Speaking at the commencement exercises at the University of Virginia, the President said that the people and Government of the United States viewed with "utmost regret and grave disquiet" the decision of Italy to enter the conflict. He said he had offered the Italian Government his services as intercessary with the Powers for a "promise to keep any agreement that would effect the readjustments desired by Italy, but unfortunately the chief of the Italian Government was unwilling to accept the procedure that I suggested."

There were now, the President continued, two obvious courses for the United States: "We will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation and, at the same time, will harness and speed up the use of these resources in order that we ourselves, in the Americas, may have equipment and training equal to any emergency and every defense." This statement was followed by extension of the Neutrality Act to Italy.

Canada and New Zealand have declared war on Italy and other British dominions are expected to follow suit. Egypt, bound to Britain by a mutual assistance pact, may be compelled to enter the struggle actively, while the entry of Turkey, similarly bound to the Allied cause, is considered a foregone conclusion. If Turkey joins the Allied cause, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the rest of the Balkan states to preserve their neutrality—and this raises the question of Russia's position.

New York Times map

Stalin must have been greatly surprised by Mussolini's action, judging by statements in the Soviet press just prior to Italian entry into the war. The Moscow organ *Pravda* declared on June 6, according to the *Tass* agency, that "Italy's economic and military unpreparedness handicaps her from displaying activity in present international events." On June 9, another Moscow organ, the *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, declared according to *Havas* that Italy is determined not to abandon her non-belligerency. Sneered the paper: "There is no other country in which were held so many clown-like demonstrations, pyrotechnic uproars and warlike speeches as in Italy at present. The Italian press loudly proclaimed military measures which were not taken."

Rendevous with Spring in France

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

A warning to the United States against entering the war was uttered by *Pravda* on June 10, just prior to the Italian entry. American participation in the war, said the Soviet organ, would compel the United States to move its fleet into the Atlantic, leaving Japan a free hand in the Netherlands East Indies and possibly the Philippines. Intervention would also cause the United States to lose her South American markets to Japan, the paper asserted.

Whether the latest war developments will force Soviet Russia off the fence, remains to be seen. Political circles in Paris, *Havas* reported June 8, believe that Moscow is closely watching the European situation and attempting to derive maximum benefits from it, meanwhile taking every precaution against any German move toward the east. Indications that Moscow is not very happy over Germany's tremendous military successes and the prospect of Nazi hegemony in Europe, are currently seen in moves to draw closer to the Allies. Moscow has received a new British Ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps, while France has sent M. Eric Labonne as its new Ambassador to the Soviet capital. According to a propagandistic report by *Havas* from Belgrade on June 7, Moscow may soon become the scene of a sharp struggle between Allied and German diplomatic representatives. Rome and Moscow have meanwhile exchanged diplomatic representatives.

Moscow, at the same time, has been predicting the fall of Paris before the onslaught of the German armies, and judging by present indications this event may very well take place within a few days, despite the fierce resistance of French troops who are fighting for every inch of ground but who are forced in many sectors to retire before the smashing German offensive. A Soviet military observer, writing in *Pravda* on June 10, had this comment to offer: "Paris fortifications, consisting of modernized old forts, are of no serious importance. If the Germans succeed in approaching Paris, French resistance in the fortified area will hardly be protracted."

Although, according to an announcement by Britain's Premier, Mr. Winston Churchill, fresh British forces have been landed in France, it is apparent that the major British effort at the present time is being concentrated on preparations for the defense of the British Isles. On June 13 school children still remaining in London were beginning to be evacuated to the country, the estimated number being 120,000. Strikes and lock-outs have been prohibited under the powers granted the Government in terms of the Emergency Powers Act. And British gold reserves and other treasure still left in England has begun to flow across the Atlantic to the United States.

With the Nazi columns pressing on to Paris, the French Government underwent reorganization late last week, with Premier Reynaud taking over the portfolios of National Defense and Foreign Affairs. Marshal Petain and M. Camille Chautemps have both become vice-premiers. The total cabinet membership is now eight instead of eleven.

Government offices in Paris are being evacuated to undisclosed places as Nazi bombers, winging their way over the French capital in huge waves, are subjecting the city to intense aerial bombardment. So hazardous has life in Paris become, that the American Red Cross Society evacuated to Bordeaux this week, while personnel of the American Embassy are reported to be moving to a safer place.

At midnight on June 10, twenty-four hours before Italy's entry into the war, Norway formally announced abandonment of the struggle against Germany and allied troops withdrew from the northern front at Narvik, which they had held for only 12 days. All Norway

Observing Developments

Manning in Phoenix (Arizona) Republic

is now under German domination. When withdrawing from Narvik, the Allied forces took King Haakon with them and he is now in London. In a proclamation explaining Norway's capitulation to Germany, King Haakon declared that the dire necessities of war compelled the Allies to center their forces on other fronts, with the result that Norwegian troops, deprived of war supplies, could not continue to fight. With a view to avoiding further devastation of the country, the King and the Norwegian Government therefore decided to follow the advice of the Norwegian High Command and give the "cease fire" order.

Newsprint Shortage Causes Shrinkage in Newspapers

THE war situation, which has played havoc with the newsprint paper industry in Finland and Norway, has caused the most serious crisis ever faced by the British press. Newsprint prices have advanced tremendously in the United States but nothing compared to conditions in Great Britain. Pre-war price for newsprint in England was £11 5s a ton, but it is now £21 10s and still mounting, with the prospect of £25 shortly. As a result, the penny papers such as *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* have cut average-

What a War!

Daily Herald, London

Ruby Rumor to Panicky Percy: "As I always have said, things might be worse. We might be neutrals."

size editions from 16-20 pages to 10 pages, with a prospect of six pages shortly, since there was only a 10-day supply of pulp in stock for Britain's paper mills. Advertising rates have been increased and size of advertisements limited to two columns in width. If advertising is not further reduced, it may be rationed (*Time*, April 29). Thirteen dailies raised advertising rates 25% on May 1.

Scarcity of newsprint is not the only trouble facing newspaper publishers. A recent survey claimed there was widespread distrust of the papers, due, apparently, to the censorship and a feeling "there was too much bad news." As the newspapers have been restricted there has been a phenomenal growth of news-letters, of which there are now 17 in circulation, the one by King-Hall having the largest circulation—52,000.

It was whispered that *The Times*, after 155 years, may adopt a reform already in evidence in the *Daily Mail*—elimination of advertising from Page 1. The report in *Time* claimed that the British press never had recovered from its action in suppressing from the public—four years ago—all news of the friendship between Edward VII and Mrs. Simpson.

The weekly leftist *Tribune*, edited by Sir Stafford Cripps, now Britain's Ambassador to Moscow, contained in its April 26 issue a strong attack on British censorship. It said, however, that censorship in Britain was not exercised by one individual as was the practice in some countries. Censorship in Great Britain, according to the article, was exercised by a number of different persons, departments or organizations in a more or less indirect fashion with a lesser or greater degree of responsibility to Parliament.

Britons Prohibited From Trading with 200 German Firms in Far East

BRITISH individuals or companies are prohibited from trading with more than 200 German-owned or German-shared companies in the Far East, according to recent action of the Hongkong Colonial Government, which published a new list of enemy firms on June 8 and issued orders prohibiting trading with them under "Trading with the Enemy Ordinances."

The complete list includes 61 firms in Japan, 1 in Korea, 10 in Dairen and Kwantung leased territory and 86 in China.

A previous list, published in the British Chamber of Commerce *Journal*, Shanghai, contained the following 80 names:

A.E.G. China Electric Company 267 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Agfa China Co. (Otto & Co.), 261 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Bayer Pharma Co., 138 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Behn, Meyer China Co., Ltd., 356 Peking Road, Shanghai, China.

Beiersdorff & Co., A.G., 346 Szechuen Road (Chase Bank Building), Shanghai, China.

Bohler Bros. & Co., Ltd., 2 Peking Road, Shanghai, China

Carlowitz & Co., 670 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Chien Hsin Engineering Co., G.m.b.H., 138 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

China Export, Import and Bank Co., A.G., Ltd., 136-8 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Coutinho Caro & Co., 2 Peking Road, Shanghai, China.

Dau, Hugo & Co., Tientsin, China.

"Defag" Deutsche Farben Handelsgesellschaft (Waibel & Co.), 261 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Demag A.G. (Duisburg), 451 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, 85 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Deutsche Gold-und Silber Scheideanstalt (vormals Rossler), 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Deutsche Handels A.G. Hankow, China.

Deutsche Lufthansa A.E., (Vertretung China), Kunming, China.

Deutsche Stickstoff Handelsgesellschaft Krauch & Co., 261 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Deutsches Nachrichten Buero, 75 Canton Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Eickhoff & Co., 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, China.

Ferrostaal A.G. (Essen) 30 Foochow Road (Hongkong Bank Building 252-4), Shanghai and all branches in China.

Fuhrmeister & Co., 66 Museum Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

German China Shippers (Schuster, Nimphius & Co.), 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, China.

German Forwarding and Stevedoring Co., 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, China.

German State Railways Travel Office, 97 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, China.

Glathe and Witt, 410 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Gleue, Adolf & Co., Tientsin, China.

Grotjahn & Co., 2 Peking Road, Shanghai, China.

Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen A.G. 110 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Haeusing, W., 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

"Hapro" Handelsgesellschaft fuer Industrielle Produkte G.m.b.H., Chungking, China.

Huepeden & Co., 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Illies & Co., Peking, China.

Jann & Co., 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Klingelnberg and Wieder, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Koreska, W., 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Krauch & Co.—Deutsche Stickstoff Handelsgesellschaft, 261 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Krause, Ernst & Co., 227 Hamilton House, Shanghai, China.

Kunst and Albers, 110 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Lee's General Store (Aug. Michels), Tientsin, Tsinan and Peking, China.

Leipzig Fair, China Office, 97 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, and branch at Tientsin, China.

Lubecker Maschinenbau Gesellschaft, 451 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China.

M.A.N. Works, China Branch (Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg), 110 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Mannesmannroehren-Werke A.G. Komotau (China Branch), 451 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China.

Mee-Yeh Handels Compagnie, 137 Canton Road, Shanghai, and branch at Hankow, China.

Melchers & Co., 210-4 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Merck, E., Chemical Co., Ltd., 668 Shanghai Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

"Miag" Muehlenbau und Industrie A.G. (Braunschweig), 226 Rte. Ghisi, Shanghai, China.

Michels, Aug., Tientsin and Tsinan, China.

Noessler, Max & Co., G.m.b.H. ,331 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, 210 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai and at Tientsin, China.

Orenstein and Koppel A.G. 451 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China.

Ostasiatischer Lloyd, 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, China.

Otto & Co.—Agfa China Co.—261 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Poggensee, Christian (Hamburg), 255 Peking Road, Shanghai, China.

Poldi Steel Works (China Branch), 451 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China.

Rehfus, W. F. 12 The Bund, Shanghai, China.

Reuter, Brockelmann & Co., 452 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Rheinmetall-Borsig, 704 Hamilton House, Shanghai, China.

Rickmers Linie, 620 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Roechlingstahl China G.m.b.H., 110 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, and branch at Hankow, China.

Rohde & Co., 150 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, and branch at Hankow, China.

Scherings, Ltd., 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Schlieper, Carl, 136 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China.

Schmidt & Co., Ltd., 346 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Schnabel, Gaumer & Co., 346 Szechuen Road, Shanghai and at Hankow, China.

Schoeller-Bleckmann Steel Works, Ltd. (Vienna), 138 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China.

Schuster, Nimphius & Co.—German China Shippers, 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, China.

Siemens China Co., 233 Nanking Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Siemssen & Co., 451 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Stahl Union Export G.m.b.H., Tientsin, China.

Steel Union China Co., 233 Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

Studt & Co., Canton and Kunming, China.

Telefunken East Asiatic Wireless Telegraph Co., 233 Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

Transocean News Service, 34 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

United Upper Silesian Iron Works (Vereinigte Oberchlesische Huettenwerke, A.G.) Gleiwitz, 89 Foochow Road, Shanghai, China.

Wagner, Gunther (Pelikan Werke, Hannover), 452 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China.

Waibel & Co.—"Defag" Deutsche Farben Handelsgesellschaft —261 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, and all branches in China.

Wolff, Otto, Koehnln (Far Eastern Branch), 511 Hamilton House, Shanghai, and at Kunming, China.

ITALIAN FIRMS ADDED TO LIST

Mussolini's entrance into the war on the side of the Nazis, caused the British authorities in Hongkong to immediately add Italian firms to the list. The Italian list follows: Lloyd Triestino, Italian Bank for China, Italian Government Tourist Bureau, Fumagelli and Gironi, Clerici, Bedoni and Company S. A., Compagnia d'Estremo Oriente, Italrayon S. A., Compagnia Italiana di Navigazione S.A.I., Fiat S.A.

S.S. Pres. Roosevelt Reaches N.Y. Safely

SUBMARINE HALTS U. S. REFUGEE VESSEL

The Washington Department of State announced on June 12, according to *Reuter*, that an unidentified submarine halted the 24,289-ton United States Lines s. s. Washington on June 11 while the vessel was en route from Lisbon to Galway to pick up American refugees for home. The submarine commander first ordered the 1,020 passengers aboard the Washington to abandon ship but later permitted the vessel to proceed. The ship's crew and passengers were donning lifebelts and some of the boats were already lowering away when a signal flashed from the submarine: "Thought you were another ship. Please go on." It was believed the submarine was an Allied vessel in search of the Italian liner Conte di Savoia now en route to Italy from New York, although London denied that any British submarine would have halted the vessel.

Packed to the limit with 723 Americans fleeing from Europe's war zones, the s.s. President Roosevelt reached New York safely on June 9 despite dire German predictions that the Allies would sink the refugee vessel and attempt to fasten the blame on Germany in order to influence American opinion against that country.

Americans stranded in Europe at the outbreak of war last fall are being rushed home as fast as their willing cooperation with American consular officials permits. No attempt is being made by the officials to force matters, but as one European country after another has become involved in the war, Washington has repeatedly issued dire warnings that United States citizens must leave the belligerent continent.

On June 8 came final word from the State Department. American nationals throughout Europe have been instructed to come home immediately or remain at their own risk, according to *Reuter*. The American Embassy in London on that day sent out notice that the s.s. Washington would arrive in Galway, Ireland July 6 to take off all Americans in Europe who are not there on urgent business. The statement added that this may be the last opportunity to get home until the war's end.

On May 29 Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison announced the dispatch to Portuguese waters of the cruiser Vincennes and the destroyers Truxton and Sampson to protect American interests. It was emphasized that these warships would not be used to convoy any merchant or refugee vessels. The three ships will reinforce three others already on the spot, the cruiser Trenton and the destroyers Herbert and Dickerson.

Another refugee question which has cropped up in recent days, concerns the thousands of civilians and children from war areas of Belgium and France and from potential areas of conflict in the British Isles. The question of appealing to the United States Government for temporary sanctuary was raised in the House of Commons May 30. On the same day Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced in Washington that the matter was already under discussion by the American Government. Australia has already signified its willingness to take care of refugee children from Great Britain for the duration of the war.

Uprising in India Declared Imminent

India's movement for national independence figured in local news on June 6 when Mr. A. Sahay, chairman of the Japan Branch of the All-India National Congress, during a brief visit to this city, told a *China Press* reporter that the Indian people are preparing to throw off the yoke of British oppression "and may rise in revolt any day now."

The war in Europe, Mr. Sahay said, "is a heaven-sent chance to India to win her freedom, out of which she has been fooled for 150 years." While himself favoring limitation of the rising to such measures as strikes and boycotts, Mr. Sahay expressed the belief that India's youth might "get out of hand" and fight with guns which they hoped to obtain from Soviet Russia. Revolt would have broken out before, he asserted, if not for the restraining influence of Mahatma Gandhi.

Lending weight to Mr. Sahay's estimate of the situation in India was a statement attributed last week by the German *Transocean* news agency to Jim Marshall, correspondent of *Colliers' Weekly*, who has been visiting India. Mr. Marshall reportedly said that India's prisons are filled with anti-British agitators, all informed observers being of the opinion that an open rebellion is imminent. According to *Transocean*, Mr. Marshall had to proceed to Manila in order to dispatch uncensored reports to his paper.

What Happened in Shanghai When Mussolini Joined With Hitler

ON Tuesday the biggest Shanghai newspaper scoop in a twelve-month brought with it the city's worst political headache in thrice that length of time. Italy declared war in three-inch capitals across the front page of *The China Press* a full five hours before any other foreign journal in town carried the story, and the news created the most incongruous international situation in the contemporary world.

Foreign troops of three inimical countries are garrisoned in Shanghai: Britain, France and Italy. The three have gunboats on the Whangpoo River. Willy-nilly these forces must keep the peace, because ringing the settlements and watching them as a cat does a bird are the armies of Japan, ready to step in and "maintain order" at the slightest indication of a change in the political status.

Commanders Consult

It was this consideration which sent the commanding officers of the three European forces into hasty consultations with each other and with the commander of the Fourth U. S. Marines, on Tuesday morning.

Early that morning the French, British and Italian commanders called separately on Col. De Witt Peck of the Marines at his Hart Road headquarters and conferred on the best method of keeping the peace between their troops. The problem was discussed the same morning between the French and Italian commanders. These talks recalled an earlier conference arranged between the commanders on May 7 by Rear-Admiral Thomas C. Hart, chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Steps are Taken

By the time the military men had met Tuesday, one outcome of the Hart conference was already in effect. All British, French and Italian troops were confined to barracks as of 4 a.m. for "several days" to permit a cooling of their patriotic ardor. Italian troops were henceforth banned from the French Concession and, in order to avoid all future incidents, the International Settlement was to be divided into well-separated liberty zones to insure that British troops and Italian Marines of the Battaglione San Marco would not meet. A further precaution to be worked out later was the "staggering" of the periods at which British and Italian troops will be permitted liberty in the Settlement. Similar precautionary measures were taken by the Italian, French and British military commanders in Tientsin where Italy has its own concession.

The American part in the peace preservation scheme was merely to take those extra precautions observed on every Chinese national holiday by the police forces of the foreign settlements. Patrols were redoubled and barricades erected. The Marines had no intention of separating the contiguous Italian and British defense sectors with patrols of their own. A measure which annoyed American sailors off the newly-arrived U.S.S. Marblehead, was an order notified to them as they landed at the Customs pontoon at 1 p.m., that Frenchtown was out of bounds for an indefinite period. Shore patrols had a busy time picking up recalcitrants in the Concession that afternoon.

New York Times

No importance was attached in official U.S. Marine quarters to the alleged meeting between Italian and Japanese military commanders on Tuesday morning. It was pointed out that a *coup* by the 220 Italian Marines aided by some 800 German male residents who are said to have been drilling for some time past, would be practically impossible without Japanese assistance and the Japanese could if they wished take over the foreign settlements without any outside help.

French forces in the city number about 2,000 native and French troops. The British garrison comprises some 1,600 men and the U.S. Marines another 1,600. The Italians have only light arms and machine-guns whereas the French and British have armored cars, tanks and field pieces.

Enemy Trading Act

On the diplomatic front matters moved with similar swiftness. The British Embassy invoked the "Trading with the Enemy" Act against Italian firms in China, prohibiting Britons, without special permission, from doing business with the following companies: Lloyd Triestino, Italian Bank for China, Italian Government Tourist Bureau, Fumagelli and Gironi, Clerici, Bedoni and Company S.A., Compagnia d'Estremo Oriente, Italrayon S.A., Compagnia Italiana di Navigazione S.A.I., Fiat S.A. Italians in Hongkong have been interned and their businesses confiscated.

The French Consulate-General denied that Italian Ambassador F. Taliani di Marchio had been asked to leave his residence in the French Concession. The Ambassador would be accorded full diplomatic protection, it was said. The police guard at his home was strengthened. Italian circles indicated that the Ambassador, who has been in China for more than a year without ever having presented his credentials to the legal Chinese Government, would probably leave for North China in the near future either for the summer resort of Peitaho or to take up his quarters in the spacious Italian Embassy at Peiping.

The European War

Conflict of States and Ideologies

BY JULIUS R. KAIM

MANY British, French, and American citizens, altogether several thousands, suspected members or friends of the Nazi "Fifth Column," are now under lock and key in their countries. Nevertheless, it has not yet been realized by many that the European war is not only a war between Germany and other states but is of a special character. It is the last step of National Socialism in the erection of world power and the giant experiment of Herr Hitler for the construction of a Nazi-dominated Europe, united under the Swastika. That has been more than once explained by Nazi adherents and it has therefore always been their aim to cleave the unity of other nations and to weaken their force by erecting that front of Nazi sympathizers which, nowadays, is called the "Fifth Column." The Fifth Column, however, is nothing else but the international front of those who wish to erect Nazi domination, and it is by no means necessary that the "Columnists" be Germans.

A Wrong Conception

At the beginning of the war, England declared that the fighting was directed against National Socialism, i.e. against the principles of its dogma. Democratic politicians who explained those principles were sure that all "democratic" states must oppose those principles. But after eight months of war they have learned that their conception was wrong. Most of them now understand that the war must be directed against National Socialist ideas and movements *wherever they may appear.*

Plainer than had been expected, the real situation has been revealed by the developments during the last two months. Norway was a democratic state; nevertheless, there were so many adherents of National Socialist principles and so many worshippers of Idol Hitler in that country, that it was easy for the Nazis to find their way to Oslo. Holland, too, has been a democratic state, but the number of those willing to accept Hitler as their master has been much greater than even pessimists expected. In Belgium, England, France, Switzerland, Rumania and in America live thousands of people willing to accept the principles of the Swastika, preferring them to religion, freedom and the dignity of man. The adherents of Hitlerism in the democratic countries represent no doubt only a modest minority, but their existence is proof enough of the fact that the Nazi tactic "to cleave the nations" has been successful.

Thus this terrible war, which in a few days will probably enter a new phase, cannot be considered merely as a war between different nations. Although it is true that up to the present time no anti-Nazi reaction has been successful in Germany itself, all those French, British, and Dutch who have been arrested because of their pro-Nazi ideologies and activities, are not a bit less enemies of England, France, etc. than the original Nazis themselves. Whether there are hundreds or thousands of sympathizers of the Nazis in a country, makes no difference as long as a nation is divided, with some people fighting for the rights of mankind while others favor fascist doctrines.

Undermining Activities

When Hitler was appointed Chancellor of the Third Reich it became obvious that dozens of high officials had clandestinely been members of the Nazi Party, and many officers who had taken the republican oath revealed themselves as old adherents of National Socialism. During the years of his "struggle" Hitler had succeeded in dividing the German Army, diplomacy, and police.

The next case was that of Austria, where it had been a rather easy task to disrupt the state structure. Not only were there thousands of "Great Germans" there (adherents of the Anschluss idea) but the anti-Nazi organizations were in different camps. Nevertheless, Chancellor Schuschnigg was conviced that his own officials were one hundred per cent followers of his ideas. A few days before the country's occupation by the Nazis, he learned that even among his direct collaborators several "double-pocket men" had been active (this was the name of those who were at the same time bearers of credentials of the Schuschnigg front and of the Nazis). While those officials were traitors, one could by no means say the same of the two million Austrians who quite openly fought against Schuschnigg and for Hitler. They were adherents of fascism, and their ideals were obedience, discipline, power and the elimination of individualism. The real "Fifth Column" in Austria was not formed by these open adversaries of the State but by secret Nazis acting as diplomats, police officers and officials.

In Czechoslovakia

The third case was that of Czechoslovakia. There were Germans in Bohemia who did their best to come to arrangements with the Czechs, and

Germany's Own Worst Enemy—Der Fuehrer

The Chicago Tribune

many Czechs tried to reach a new *modus vivendi* concerning the German minority. The other parts of the German minority, however, were stronger than the moderate elements and their continued provocations resulted in a state of permanent rebellion. Fifty-two foreign correspondents of different nationalities have described the kind of provocation engineered by the followers of Herr Henlein, Hitler's lieutenant in the Sudeten areas. Nevertheless, there cannot be any doubt that Czechoslovakia was a strong state despite Nazi "Fifth Column" activities, and it was only due to the Chamberlain policy that Prague surrendered.

The surrender, however, had the assistance of Czech adherents of Herr Hitler's ideas: The right wing of the Czech agrarians and several financial quarters. To make clear the situation as an example of the Nazi tactic, it may be best to cite some lines of G.E.R. Gedye's book "Fallen Bastions," published in 1939 in London. Mr. Gedye was the London *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Vienna and Prague, and one of the best observers of the whole development. Wrote he:

Gedye's Observations

"The night of the acceptance of Berchtesgaden, the Fifth Columnists in Prague had prepared everything for the proclamation of a state of siege, and were only overawed by the great street demonstrations. And that afternoon, the Vienna (Czech language) and Leipzig broadcasts declared, perhaps inaccurately: A Czech political group has been formed under Beran, leader of the Right-Wing Agrarians, which has decided to call on the Fuehrer to march against the Czech Communists.

"Let me suggest another interesting line of thought. As early as July, American newspapers were reporting the existence of financial negotiations in Berlin between British financial groups having close connections with the Bank of England and German Nazibanks, concerning the participation of British capital in the exploitation of the Sudeten areas—after they should have been acquired by Germany. In July, too, the great Zivnostenska Bank did a curious thing. It acquired in the Brüx-Dux coal areas the biggest coalfields in the Czechoslovak Republic, the property of the Petschek concern, with a capital of £3,940,000. Now, the Petscheks were Jews, and they realized that Jewish capitalists would be wise to get out of the Sudeten areas while the going was, if not good, at least still possible. Curious, however, that the Czech Zivnostenska Bank should have thought this a suitable moment to invest Czech capital in this same endangered area, wasn't it? Not quite so curious, though, when you recall that the head of the Zivno Bank was Dr. Jaroslav Preis, and that the day of Dr. Benes' resignation on the demands of Germany, Dr. Preis was in Berlin talking with General Göring. And that a week later the Prague newspapers had the news which they were not allowed to publish, and which the censor cut out of my telegram, that (at that moment) it had been arranged that Dr. Preis should become the new President of Czechoslovakia in view of the necessity of selecting a man who enjoys the confidence of Germany."

Changing the name Preis into Oswald Mosley and others, one will easily recognize the similarity between what happened in Czechoslovakia and the Nazi activity in Holland, England, Norway, Hungary, and other countries.

War of Ideas

All this is proof enough that the war is by no means only a war of *nations* but a struggle between two kinds of thinking. National Socialism has often been called a "religion" by its own adherents, and it has no doubt been a serious mistake not to realize the fact that one can either be a stern follower of National Socialism or its stern adversary, but never something between those two standpoints.

On the other hand, millions of people the world over have now understood what National Socialism means and how it works. National Socialism does not hesitate to act and takes its friends and helpers wherever it can find them. Obviously it has become an international movement, and can only be opposed by another international movement, but not by half-hearted, egocentric national shortsightedness based on the principle that "I am not yet jeopardized myself"

A World Movement

The National Socialists themselves have very well understood that only a world movement can destroy the Swastika ideology, and quite logically they have based their international movement on their alleged struggle against Communism. In spite of all talk to the contrary, they are fully conscious of the fact that the Communists, and only the Communists, have for a long time been their real counterparts. That Russia is still in the background of developments is therefore their most disagreeable handicap, not only in Europe but also in the Far East.

Another National Socialist method worthy of mention has been the erection of spiritual walls between their different adversaries, who, the Nazis feared, would become dangerous if they were fighting with combined forces. They warned the Catholic Church against cooperation with people who "obviously are Communists and Freemasons;" they charged French pacifists with being Bolshevists; they warned men like M. Daladier against collaborating with Socialists, Jews, and "other enemies

(Continued on page 104)

When Britain and France Were Isolationist

The Chicago Tribune

Roll-Call of Schools, Universities Damaged in Chungking Air Raids

BY WILLIAM CHANG (張 雲 鵬)

AFTER having refrained for some time from destroying educational and cultural institutions in China, the Japanese air force have again become notorious for bombing Chinese schools and centers of learning. In the ten days between May 20 and 30, the Japanese bombed seven schools, killing and wounding more than thirty Chinese educators and students. Six of the seven damaged institutions are located in and around Chungking where the total air-raid casualties from May 26 to 30 amounted to approximately 1,000.

The Japanese planes first bombed the Northwest Medical College in Hanchung on May 20. This followed a raid on the Central Hospital in Kweiyang on May 1, when four nurses were killed while on duty. A dozen faculty members and students were either killed or wounded during the Hanchung bombing, which also did considerable damage to the school buildings and equipment. The Northwest Medical College, formerly a part of the Northwest Associated University, was recently made an independent institution by the Ministry of Education. Minister Chen Li-fu, who happened to pass through Hanchung at that time with his administrative inspection group, brought consolation to the school authorities in person.

Futan Heavily Damaged

Six other institutions, the Provincial Chungking Vocational School for Women, the Chungking University, the Provincial Normal College, College of Pharmacy, Futan University and Futan Middle School were also completely or partially destroyed on the outskirts of Chungking between May 26 and 30. Hearing the news in the Northwest, Minister Chen Li-fu requested Drs. Ku Yu-hsiu and Yu Ching-tang, vice-ministers of education, to inquire about the welfare of the faculties and student bodies of these institutions.

The Futan Middle School was the first to be bombed when the last of three squadrons of 94 Japanese planes dropped over fifty demolition bombs on its campus. Fortunately it happened on Sunday, when half of the 746 students were away from school. The other half were hiding in a nearby dugout and came through the raid unscathed. One bomb made a direct hit on a classroom building, another on a boys' dormitory, and a third on the kitchen. The total property loss was estimated at $200,000 by the registrar. One bomb fell beside the laboratory, damaging beyond repair most of its $60,000 worth of equipment. Japanese bombs also did damage to the Futan Middle School when they hit one of the wings of the girls' dormitory. Classes were resumed on May 30. The school was established by Dr. Li Teng-hui, president emeritus of Futan University, in February, 1935.

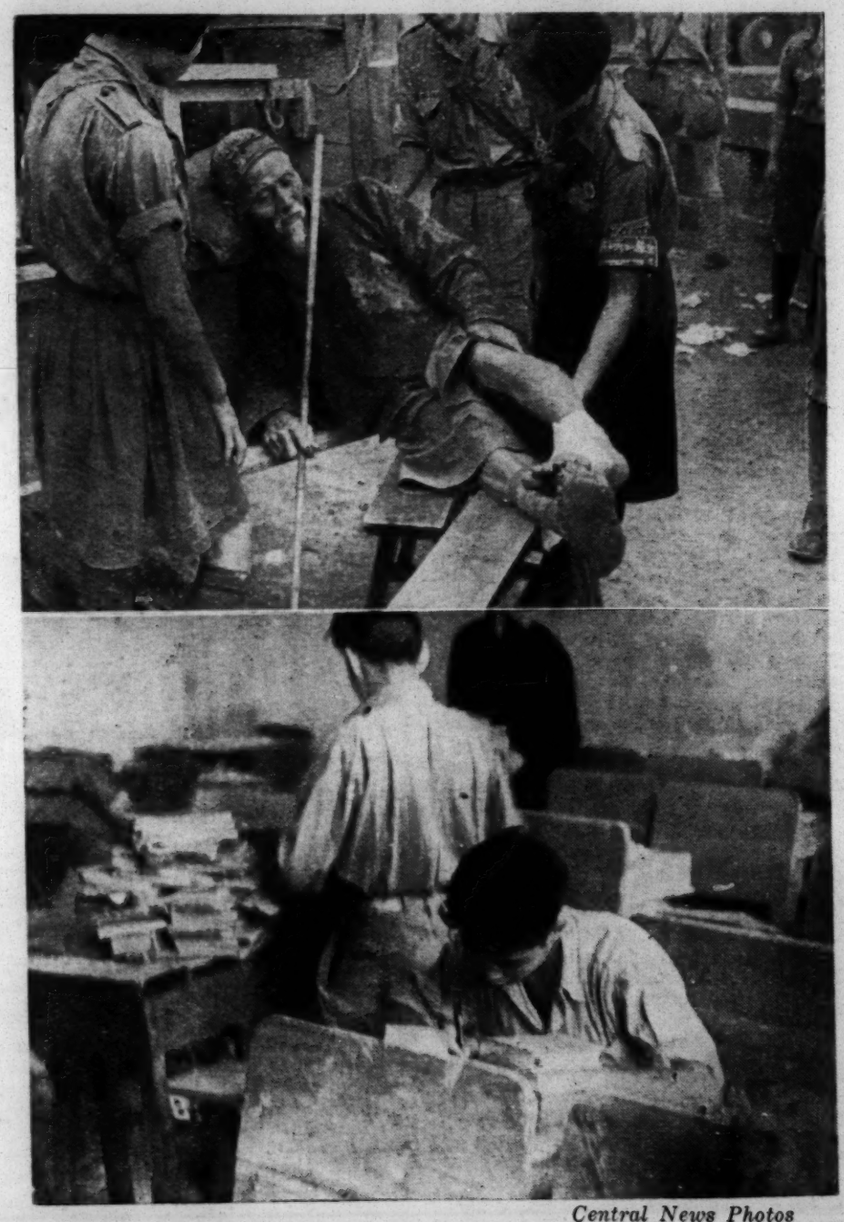
Seven Persons Killed

On the next day, the Japanese bombed Futan University, located outside Chungking. Here the bombs killed seven persons, including Dean Sun Han-ping of the College of Public Affairs, and wounded four seriously and seven slightly. Most of them were students. A faculty member, Wang Hsing-chieh, was among those killed. Dean Sun, a Harvard trained scholar, is survived by his widow and four children.

Futan alumni and friends all over the country were grieved to learn of the death of Dean Sun and the others who were killed or wounded. Among those who sent their condolences to the families were Shao Li-tse, China's Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., Yu Yu-jen, president of the Control Yuan, and Dr. H. H. Kung, vice-president of the Executive Yuan.

Into the compounds of the Chungking University were dropped more than fifty bombs. The bombs, mostly of demolition type, failed to wound or kill anyone. With Yeh Yuan-lung as its president, the university has an enrolment of 700 students, two-thirds from the war-torn areas. Part of the building of the College of Science and Engineering was wrecked, but the damage to the equipment was not considerable. Seven students of the Normal College and two women students of the College of Pharmacy were killed during the May 29 bombing.

Victims of Chungking Air Raids



Central News Photos

These pictures, first of the Japanese air raid on Chungking on May 27 to arrive in Shanghai, show (above) students of Futan University tending an aged victim of the sky-raiders and (below) students of the same university back in the class-room cleaning up after the raid, which did much damage to the institution.

Monroe Doctrine Reinforced as U.S. Acts to Prevent Territory Transfer

THE Monroe Doctrine, as orginally promulated during the administration of the sixth U.S. President, forbade "foreign" acquisition of any territory in the Americas by direct conquest. The Doctrine has varied in importance through the decades as the United States felt itself alternately safe or threatened from abroad through South America. The Doctrine took on new significance during the 'thirties with the increasing divergence of two fundamentally discordant world policies manifested in Roosevelt and Hitler. As the Nazi hold on South American markets and South American politics has strengthened, so have American fulminations against foreign aggression in the New World increased. Intended at first to protect the newly-formed South American republics from reconquest by their Spanish motherland, the Monroe Doctrine assumed new importance last week when the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees in Washington approved a bill which, if passed, will prohibit the transfer of any territory in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another.

The Territories Affected

The areas blanketed by this dictum include Greenland (Danish) and Canada as well as the West Indian colonies of Britain, France and Holland. The new policy had already been foreshadowed in a speech delivered May 23 by Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, who told a group of businessmen in New York City: "We must realize that the present war has already jumped the Atlantic. Greenland is American and Denmark, its erstwhile owner, has lost her sovereignity. The Dutch West Indies are in the Western Hemisphere and Holland, their owner, is fighting for her life."

At the Pan-American Conference now meeting in Rio de Janeiro, the representatives of the 21 American republics are working closely with the Washington policy-makers. On June 4, one day before the history-forging Congressional resolution, the Conference approved a recommendation that the colonies in the Western Hemisphere which belong to European powers and are unable to maintain their independence, should be placed under mandate of all the republics.

Monroe Doctrine Strengthened

With full United States participation in the economic phase of the European conflict a reality, and military participation seemingly drawing nearer, the necessity to secure American defenses from attack in the rear and at the same time insure a self-sufficiency of raw materials in the Western Hemisphere, has been quickly realized by the diplomats in Rio. They have whole-heartedly sought to strengthen the Monroe Doctrine as much as it lay in their power to do so.

On June 3 the Conference approved a series of recommendations which would exclude once and for all belligerent activity within the 300-mile hemispheric neutrality zone so sadly violated when the German battleship Admiral Graf Spee was sunk by British war vessels last fall. The measures include: (1) the security zone, territorital waters excluded, will be considered an open sea free to all peaceful trade by ships of any nationality. No country will have the right to claim mastery of this area; (2) any hostile act and warlike activity in it will be illegal; (3) the American republics should agree on measures to prevent merchant ships from taking supplies out of American ports to warships at sea; (4) should the security zone be violated, the American republics will make a joint investigation to fix the responsibility for the violation and then make a joint protest to the guilty party. The culpable ship will then be banned from all American ports, and warships of the country in question will not be permitted to stop over in American ports; (5) if a naval action begins outside the neutral zone it may be continued in it if the action goes on without interruption.

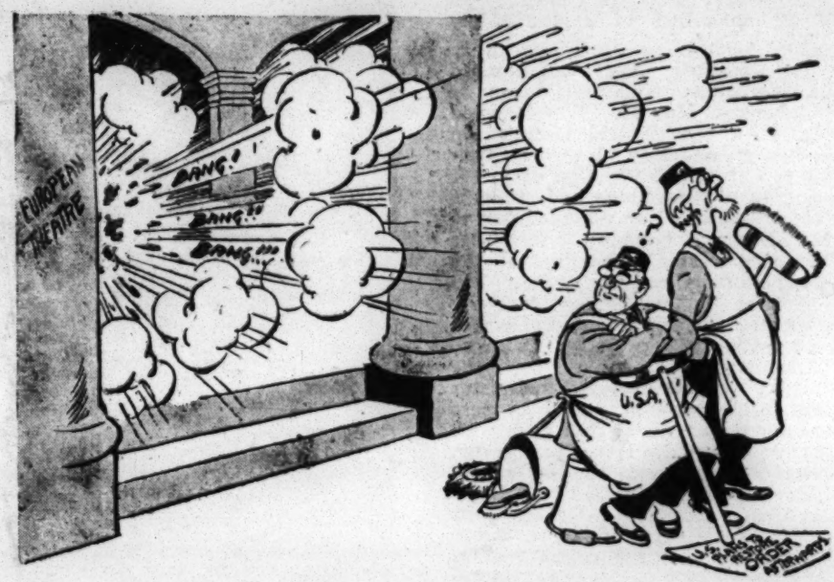
Aside from passage of resolutions defining policy, the American republics, including the United States, have entered into a mutual if sometimes unilaterally decided and always unwritten military defense alliance. A Senate amendment to the Bloom-Pittman Monroe Doctrine Bill, provides for the manufacture and construction in U.S. arsenals and navy yards of munitions and warships for South American countries.

Defenses Explored

Explorations into the field of active United States defense of South America are already under way with U.S. Army and Navy missions studying the military possibilities in strategically important Brazil and Ecuador. It was reported by *Havas* June 1 that the War Department in Washington is seeking to send an air mission to Brazil for similar inquiries. On June 4 Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee and a man who should know what he is talking about, announced that the United States is negotiation for the establishment of naval air bases in South America. This brash statement was immediately denied by President Roosevelt.

A step in the direction of hemispheric economic autarchy may be the early formation of a giant inter-American cartel which would handle all imports and exports between the Americas, according to an *International News Service* report from Washington on May 30. One government expert was quoted by the agency as saying that the economic development of South America, particularly in the fields of rubber, tin and quinine, would be included in the task of the proposed organization.

Reserved Occupation



Hodges in Western Mail and South Wales Gazette

British cartoonist depicts Americans ignoring war in Europe and only planning to assist in restoring order "afterward."

Paris Pledges Respect For Status of Congo

The French Government on June 5 pledged its efforts toward the maintenance of the economic status quo of the Belgian Congo regardless of the ultimate fate of Belgium itself, according to a *Domei* report from Paris. The assurance came in the form of a written note to the Japanese Embassy in Paris in reply to an inquiry from Japan on June 1. Japan asked that the present status of the Congo, whereby Allied countries in the last world war were given most-favored-nation treatment in the Belgian colony, be maintained. A similar request was made to the British Government, but no reply has yet been forthcoming.

Economic Difficulties of Manchukuo Aired in Recent Parleys at Tokyo

A TASTE of economic things to come for the two Yen Bloc partners, Japan and Manchukuo, was given in the last days of May as a result of conferences between financial experts of the twin countries. The situation briefly is that Manchukuo has proved both a deadweight and a deadly drain on Japanese economy.

Manchukuo has failed miserably to live up to the promises of the Japanese militarists that she would provide Japan with a great market for manufactured goods and a great source of raw material supplies; Japan has failed in her duty to pour capital into her new dominion to the point at which some return on it would be due.

Acrimonious Debate

The economic conference between the two countries held in Tokyo May 28, degenerated into an acrimonious debate. The Japanese delegates, all big bankers and financiers, pointed coolly to the weaknesses of the Manchukuoan price control and monopoly structure in soya beans, the country's biggest product. They recomended abolition of the monopoly to encourage export to non-yen-bloc countries. They made it clear that henceforth Manchukuo should not rely on Japan to raise money for the industrial development of the new state.

The Manchukuo delegates, also Japanese, and placed in key positions of the dominion's economic structure, became wordy with indignation. They explained that the supply of funds from Japan was absolutely necessary for the execution of Manchukuo's five-year industrial development plan. They explained in detail the extreme difficulty of raising funds in Manchukuo and, according to a *Reuter* report, "bluntly pointed out that the statements made by the Tokyo financiers showed a proper lack of understanding of the financial situation in Manchukuo." They said a good deal more about the destiny of the new state which went in one ear of the Tokyo capitalists and out the other.

The peculiar Manchukuoan economic relationship with Japan proved the stumbling block in the discussions. The Japanese wanted Manchukuo exports thrown open to competitive non-yen-bloc buying and not fixed at an arbitrarily high price.

Price Control Necessary

The rebuttal to this demand was made by a lesser Japanese official of the economic department of the Hsinking government, who admitted the justification of the criticisms against his government but said that price control was necessary if commodity prices were to be kept down to the level of prices in Japan. The control of transactions in soya beans was essential, he said, as one way to bring down commodity prices in Manchukuo to the level of prices in Japan.

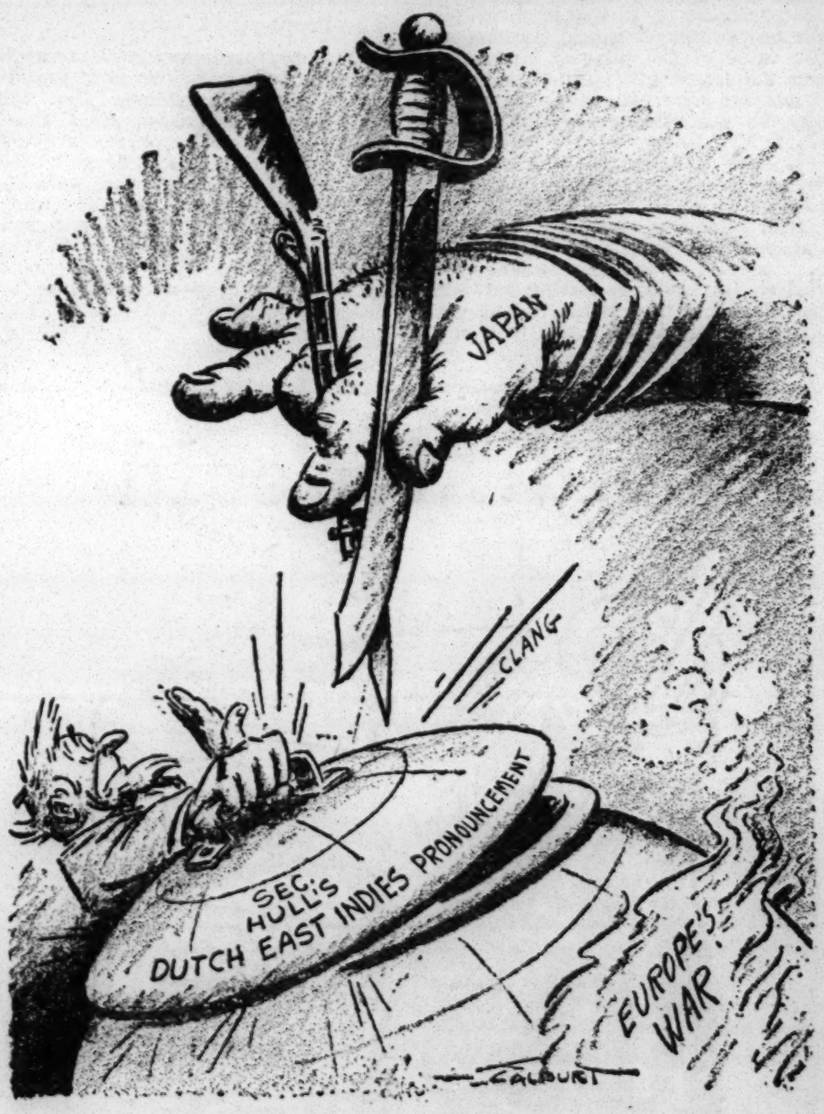
"Before Japan blames Manchukuo for its industrial policies," *Reuter* quoted him, "Japan should consider what it has done to Manchukuo in connection with the advance of commodity prices. In my opinion, the higher import prices of Japanese goods have been responsible for the rapid rise in Manchukuo commodity prices."

This is the rub in the whole scheme of artificial parity between Japan and her yen-bloc subordinates. The Manchukuo dollar and the Federal Reserve Bank dollar of North China are of par value with the yen. But the continental dollar units are worth only U.S.$.05. Nevertheless they can buy from Japan the same amount of goods which the yen valued at about U.S.$23 can buy abroad. The result is that an enormous amount of foreign exchange has been drained from Japan with little to show, and the island empire is now refusing to sell at par any more goods manufactured from imported materials.

It is not at all without the realm of possibility that the present situation will force Japan to sever Manchukuo and North China from her economic apron strings until some decision has been reached in the China war and re-arrangement has been made in Japan's foreign trade, seriously jeopardized during the past year throughout the world.

American, British and Japanese businessmen gathered in Tokyo on May 30, the day following the economic conference, and heard Mr. Okinori Kaya, president of the semi-official North China Development Board, reiterate his desire for the participation of foreign capital in the development of North China. British interests present answered the plea straight from the shoulder. Until political conditions were settled in North China it was not likely that any large amounts of foreign capital would go there for investment, said one man. Another obstacle to foreign investment was the Japanese

"Taking it off the Menu"



N. Y. World-Telegram

insistence that 51 per cent of all company shareholdings be in Japanese hands. A third point was the remittance of dividends to foreign shareholders outside North China, which the Japanese forbid except under special license.

Mr. Kaya's answer to the last point was that he could make no suggestion as to how this obstacle might be overcome, although he was sure Japanese interests would be prepared to guarantee the foreign *right* to export of dividends. He indicated that the export of even 10 per cent per year of the foreign capitalization, in the form of dividends, could not be considered reasonable and that in particular cases the Japanese might suggest the postponement of export of dividends for one year or several. Control of the value of the yen-bloc currencies was the reason given for these rules.

Another point raised was the necessity to subordinate investments in what Mr. Kaya called "peacetime" industries (tobacco, spinning etc.), to industries necessary for the undivided prosecution of the China war.

Still another instance of the Japanese hunger for foreign capital is witnessed in the negotiations carried on last week in Peking between the Shanghai representative of an American steam locomotive firm and the North China Development Board representatives. The American was attempting to get some commitments as to how soon the Japanese government agency which controls all transportation in North China, could begin payments on railway equipment loans which until 1937 the Chinese government had been gradually liquidating. The Board officials countered with the answer that a great deal of their equipment was old and needed immediate replacing, and that the particular railway line on which the loan had been made had suffered from floods along its tracks during 1939, necessitating heavy repair expenditures. Here is the American's answer in a report he sent to his New York principals:

The Propaganda Value

"I endeavored to impress upon them the propaganda value of resuming payments, explaining that the fact that they had accepted these debts (whose monthly payments would in total for the railway amount to less than U.S.$10,000,000 per month) would surely receive very favorable press comment in New York and again boost Japanese credit in the U.S. To this they came back immediately with the question as to what amount of credit I thought they could get in New York for railway materials, they having previously mentioned that they were only able to secure a very limited amount of railway materials from Japan and would have to buy abroad. To this question I remarked that until the payments had been resumed it would be very difficult to say."

The American businessman continued his report with the statement that a representative of the North China Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the North China Development Board, told him the North China railways had incurred more than a $10,000,000 deficit during 1939, that the rolling stock of the company was in deplorable condition and needed repair materials that cannot be had in China.

Although the businessman learned that passenger rates would be advanced 100 per cent and freight rates 140 per cent on the lines in question on June 1, 1940, he pointed out that the greatly depreciated value of the local currency would counteract this step. His report concluded with the statement: "Sale of materials to these Japanese-operated railways in North China is impossible in that they insist all offers be in yen, payment after delivery and acceptance of the materials, and owing to inability of securing exchange forward to cover any such orders, business is not done."

Foreign Trade Serious

Quite apart from the unfavorable situation in North China, the economic predicament in Japan itself is becoming daily more difficult and is being candidly admitted in business circles, in the press and even among the common people.

The condition of Japan's foreign trade was described by Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry Kishi speaking before Kobe businessmen on May 29, as dark.

"Candidly the future of our foreign trade is dark and there is little room for complacency of any sort among either officials or businessmen," he said. How dark it is was indicated in a *Havas* report of May 30 which said that the possibilities of trade with such geographical nonentities as Andorra, San Marino, the Arabian states, the Vatican State and others, is now being looked into.

British Aircraft Carrier Glorious Sunk by Germans

H.M.S. Glorious, 22,500-ton British aircraft carrier, was sunk June 8 by German naval action, according to an announcement made in Berlin. The British Admiralty stated June 10 that the vessel was missing and presumed to have been sunk. Loss of the transport Orama, the tanker Oil Pioneer and two destroyers was also announced. H.M.S. Glorious was a sister ship of H.M.S. Courageous, which was torpedoed and sunk by the Germans early in the war. The number of lives lost is not yet known.

The British auxiliary cruiser Carinthia, former passenger ship of the Cunard Line, was reported sunk in an announcement by the British Admiralty on June 8. The Carinthia displaced 20,277 tons. Casualties in this case have also not been disclosed.

Cold...ice-cold

Look for the familiar red cooler

Authorized Bottler

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO., INC.

11

Wang Organ Pins War Guilt on Stalin

An ideological war is being fought the world over today between the forces of national unity and Stalinism, declared an editorial appearing June 9 in Wang Ching-wei's *Central China Daily News*. Pointing out that this struggle led up to the present European war and continues to be fought behind the lines on both sides, the article attempts to show that the Nanking regime's fight is one with that of the democratic world against the forces of Russian disintegration.

"The first criminal responsible for the current European war is Stalin," said the article. It was the Soviet ruler who exploited the policies of collective security, the anti-aggression front and the anti-Fascist front during the past decade and then turned in his tracks to sign a pact with his supposed arch-enemy, Germany.

Among Stalin's crimes, as listed by the paper, are the occupation of Poland, the subjugation of Finland, and the three small Baltic states on Russia's borders. In the Far East Stalin encouraged Chiang Kai-shek without giving him, real assistance. Stalin encouraged the Chinese Communists to strengthen their military forces and to expand their "border region." To him the paper gives credit for instigating anti-British and anti-French movements of the British and French Communists.

Stalinist 'Fifth Column'

The article points out that similar to the German Fascists in foreign countries is the Communist Party, which forms a Stalinist "Fifth Column" in all lands.

It goes on to show that following the German-Russian pact severe measures were taken in France to stamp out the Communist Party. In England and in the United States where individual freedom is guaranteed, the same fight has been in progress.

"Outwardly the present European war is one between Britain and France, on the one hand, and Germany on the other," said the paper. "But behind the scenes of fighting, in the heart of every true European, a war is going on against Communists. This is a war of ideology."

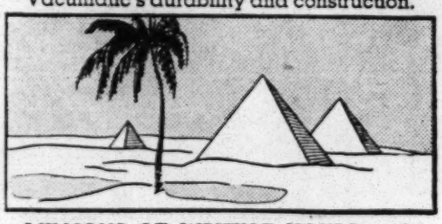
Ideological war within a country is important either during a war or afterwards, said the paper, concluding that "for the preservation of national unity, for the consolidation of national solidarity and for the maintenance of national existence every nation must take drastic action to drive out Communist ideals."

Mongol-Manchukuo Border Agreement is Signed

An agreement providing for the precise delimitation of the border between Outer Mongolia and Manchukuo was reached in Moscow on June 9. The agreement pertains to the border area which was the scene of fierce fighting last year between Soviet-Mongolian and Japan-Manchukuo troops, and according to *Tass*, the official Soviet agency, provides for "mutual recognition of the interests of both parties."

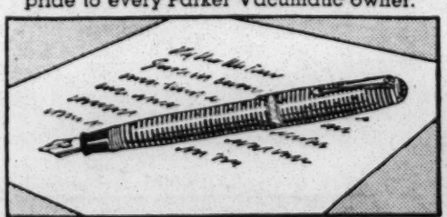
THIS IS THE PARKER VACUMATIC THAT IS GUARANTEED FOR LIFE!

DROPPED 3,000 FEET from a plane... picked up unharmed... proof of Parker Vacumatic's durability and construction.

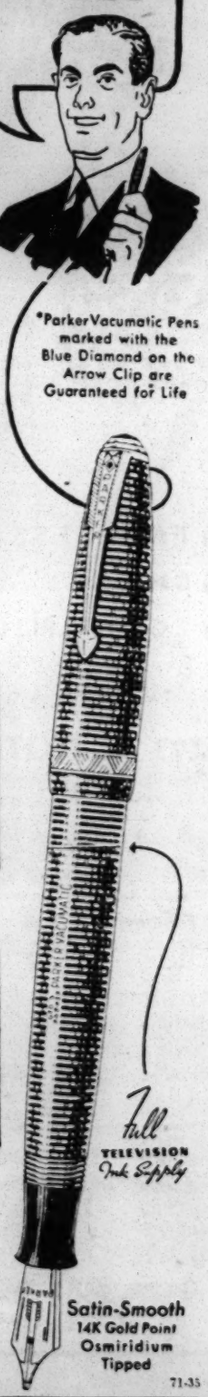


MILLIONS OF WRITING HOURS, with complete satisfaction...that's Parker Vacumatic's record for never-failing service.

CHERISHED FOR ITS BEAUTY, the jewel-like beauty is a source of genuine, lasting pride to every Parker Vacumatic owner.



EVERY OUTSTANDING REFINEMENT in one writing instrument...that's the story of Parker's popularity the world over


*Parker Vacumatic Pens marked with the Blue Diamond on the Arrow Clip are Guaranteed for Life
Full TELEVISION Ink Supply
Satin-Smooth 14K Gold Point Osmiridium Tipped
71-35

Parker VACUMATIC

◆ *Pens marked with the Blue Diamond are guaranteed for the life of the owner against everything except loss or intentional damage, subject only to a small service charge to cover postage, insurance and handling.

Blue Diamond Pens U.S.$10.00 or U.S.$8.75; others from U.S.$5.00 up.

Factory Sales Representatives:
Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.
51 CANTON ROAD - - - - - - - - - - SHANGHAI

● FADELESS
● SMART
● ECONOMICAL

Lun Chong fabrics

Replaced if colours fade.

Printed fabrics:

LUNBRIC	$1.20 per yd
LINENNE	$1.35 per yd
MARSARELLE ...	$1.60 per yd
LUNPOPLIN	$1.70 per yd

Plain shade fabric

FASCO	$2.10 per yd

Beware of Imitations!
Look for the Laundryman Ticket on every 2yds. The Lun Chong guarantee of free replacement if colours fade in wash or wear.

On sale at all leading stores

Sole manufacturers
The China Printing and Finishing Co.
Wayfoong House
220 Szechuen Road Shanghai

Official Denials Drawn by Rumor of Frenchtown Transfer to the U.S.A.

A report without any apparent foundation circulated in Shanghai last week to the effect that administrative and police powers in the French Concession would be turned over to United States authorities for a five-year period. The report, first issued to the press through the Japanese *Domei* news agency on June 5, was flatly denied on June 6 to Japanese Consul-General Y. Miura by both American and French authorities.

Evidence that the report had been carefully planned as a starting point for a campaign to demand retrocession of the Concession to the Nanking regime, came with the sudden fierce criticism the rumor aroused both in the Japanese press at home and in Shanghai.

Comment in Tokyo

The *Japan Times*, organ of the Tokyo Gaimusho, declared on June 6 that if the French could not find suitable administrators for the Concession it was no business of the United States, adding that. "The Japanese who are more vitally concerned than the Americans in a good administration in Shanghai would undertake the responsibility."

On June 4, the day preceding release of the report, the *Sin Shun Pao*, Chinese-language organ of the Japanese Army in Shanghai, established the probable basis of the rumor. It declared: "Unless these Settlements are quickly eradicated, the future of the peace (Wang Ching-wei) movement will be jeopardized. It is therefore to be hoped that our government will resolve to bring about the rendition of these foreign settlements . . . because they constitute a serious menace to the development of Asia."

On the same day, the official attitude of the Japanese Government was expressed by Rear-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, spokesman for the Navy Ministry, when he said that Japan could not overlook the proposed transfer of authority if the rumor turned out to be true. Major-General Teiichi Suzuki, director of the Political Affairs Division of the Asia Development Board, issued a simultaneous statement that if any change is contemplated in the status of the French Concession the Nanking regime should first be consulted. He added: "However, if France feels reluctant to broach the subject with the Nanking Government she should turn to Japan as the stabilizing power in East Asia."

Chungking Has Theory

The unofficial Chungking theory on Japan's intention regarding the foreign concessions was published in nationalist papers in Shanghai on June 8. The program for taking over the concessions was outlined as follows:

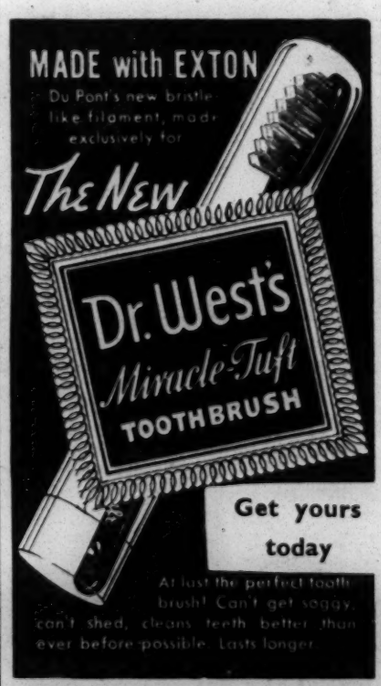
(1) The puppet (retrocession committee) organization will form a committee, with the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vice-Minister of Justice and Shanghai Mayor as members, to undertake preparations for the taking-over of the two Special District Courts, the Police and public organizations in the foreign settlements in Shanghai.

(2) Newspapers of a certain clique (Japanese) will agitate for the return of the foreign settlements and promote anti-British and anti-French movements.

(3) The supply of water and electricity in the International Settlement from Yangtszepoo and in the French Concession from Nantao will be suspended.

Following these measures, the Japanese would presumably have to be called in to assume responsibility for order.

The first official demarche in the retrocession process was made in Nanking last Saturday according to a *United Press* report of June 10, when Tang Leang-li, publicity mouthpiece for the Nanking regime, announced that his government would take immediate steps towards acquiring possession of the foreign concessions throughout China. Tang did not say what form these steps would take. He vaguely hinted at direct action.


MADE with EXTON
Du Pont's new bristle like filament, made exclusively for
The New
Dr. West's
Miracle-Tuft
TOOTHBRUSH
Get yours today
At last the perfect tooth brush! Can't get soggy, can't shed, cleans teeth better than ever before possible. Lasts longer.

Factory Sales Representatives:
Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.
51 CANTON ROAD - - SHANGHAI

THE WESTERN WONDERLANDS OF AMERICA

Catalina's submarine gardens, Mariposa Big Trees, the Geysers of Yellowstone Park, the incredible rocky depths of Arizona's Grand Canyon—all natural phenomena that are a never ending source of wonderment. Even if there were no other attractions, these scenic playgrounds of nature are sufficient in themselves to warrant a trip to North America on your next leave. We'll be glad to tell you more about them. There is no obligation.

AMERICAN EXPRESS
TRAVEL SERVICE
Official Booking Agents for all transportation lines

ENSURE THE SAFETY OF YOUR FUNDS BY PURCHASING AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLER CHEQUES.

DIAL 16278

The American Express Co., Inc.

158 KIUKIANG ROAD TELEPHONE 16278

For Fast and Efficient Radio Telegraph Service to all Parts of the World Send

RADIOGRAMS

"Via RCA"

RADIO IS A FAST AND RELIABLE MEDIUM FOR ALL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS. IT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT RATE REDUCTIONS AND INAUGURATED NEW CLASSES OF SERVICE TO MANY COUNTRIES....

In CHINA file your messages "RCA"

(R.C.A. Communications, Inc.)

R. C. A. Communications, Inc.

(A Radio Corporation of America Service)

Head Office for China:—
Sassoon Arcade
Shanghai
Tel. 12558

AGENCIES:—
Tientsin: 65 Consular Road, Tel. 31430.
Hongkong: China Building.
Hankow: Harrisons, King & Irwin Building, Tel. 21771.

Conflict of States

(Continued from page 96)

of the national idea." In many cases they were successful and are still successful today. From their point of view they were no doubt right, for the greatest danger for their work was always the collaboration of all forces opposing Nazi domination, and every politician refusing collaboration with other forces is a help for the Nazis.

People Now Awake

In most states, however, people awoke during the last months, and even most of those who for many years had ridiculed the reports of the Fifth Column's activities understood that so international a movement must become a danger. They understood that to be an adherent of Hitler one need not be a German, and that even a Dutchman may be a Fifth Column leader in Netherlands India or elsewhere. This comprehension was the first step in the direction of forming an international front against the other international front fighting under the Swastika. Today, it is understood by all those not blind in political matters that Swastika men are fighting the world over for Hitler's aims. Democratic systems again offered the best possibilities imaginable for the erection of a National Socialist front. Much earlier than their adversaries, the Nazis understood that the war they had expected for several years will not be a German war but an international struggle for and against the international National Socialist revolution. Nevertheless, it must be stated that none of the leaders of international National Socialism had ever made a secret of being an adherent of Hitler and accepting him as the Fuehrer; it was certainly not their fault that statesmen, politicians, and journalists for years and years refused to believe in their statements and did not realize that the acceptance of Hitler as the supreme Fuehrer included the acceptance of a German-Nazi world leadership and hegemony.

More Damage Caused By Nippon Raiders

Heavily bombed by Japanese air-raiders during the last days of May and early in June, Chungking, China's wartime capital, was subjected to further intense aerial bombardments on June 10, 11 and 12, causing considerable casualties and damage to foreign property. According to *Kuo Min*, 129 Japanese planes, divided into four squadrons, took part in the first attack and five of these machines were shot down by Chinese pursuit planes.

Among the buildings damaged were the Chungking Hostel, in which only foreigners reside, the office of the Transocean News Agency (German), the German Embassy and the Soviet Embassy. No foreigners were killed or injured as they had taken shelter in dugouts. Damage to the foreign buildings was caused by nearby bomb explosions, not by direct hits.

In a statement at Hankow on May 10, the Japanese naval spokesman predicted more bombing of Chungking. It was inadequate, he stated, for the Japanese air force to limit its bombing operations to military objectives. Establishments of the Chiang Kai-shek government must also be included, as only in this way could peace be quickly restored. Chungking was being bombed, he continued, because it was the seat of the Chiang Kai-shek government. The same would happen to Chengtu or Kunming if the government should move there, but every precaution would be taken to avoid the bombing of foreign property.

According to a belated *Kuo Min* report from Sian on June 11, several buildings of the National Northwestern Medical College were damaged during a Japanese air-raid on Nancheng, southwestern Shensi, on May 20. Dr. Yang Shih-chang, Dean of the College, and two senior students were killed in the raid.

In the United States Court for China

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, vs. KARATZAS BROTHERS, FEDERAL INC., U. S. A., George D. Happer, Roy G. Allman and Emil S. Fischer, Trustees, Defendants.	Cause No. 4470 Civil No. 2349 Filed at Shanghai, China, June 11, 1940. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

The object of this suit is to recover a judgment against the defendants for Federal income and excess profit taxes for the calendar years 1937 and 1938, aggregating $5,102.16, United States Currency, together with interest thereon at 6% from November 2, 1939, and to have judgment of condemnation of certain property of the defendant, Roy G. Allman, levied on under attachment issued in this suit to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

IT IS THEREFORE, on this 11th day of June 1940, ordered that the defendant, Roy G. Allman, appear in this Court on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the day of the first publication of this order, to defend this suit and show cause why said condemnation should not be had; otherwise the suit will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court:
Milton J. Helmick,
Judge,
United States Court for China.

Off For A Holiday?

If you are off for a holiday, don't forget to slip a vial of Pinkettes into your bag.

Change of air and diet often cause digestive disturbance to correct which and quickly to restore regularity there is nothing better than a dose of these little laxative pills.

Pinkettes dispel constipation, biliousness and sick headache, correct flatulence, purify the breath, clear the skin, relieve piles. Obtainable at all chemists.

PINKETTES

Are The Traveller's friend.

Japanese Claim Capture of Ichang; Chungking is Heavily Bombed Again

ICHANG, gateway to the Yangtsze gorges, was occupied June 11 by Japanese forces converging on it in a ten-day drive from north and south, according to a *Domei* report.

The Japanese armies totalled 45,000 men. Thirty thousand pushed across the upper Han River at the end of May, captured the northern Hupeh city of Sianyang on June 1 and lost it to the Chinese two days later. Ignoring the stronghold, the Japanese forces then concentrated on the 100-mile push south. Early in June 15,000 Japanese troops advanced across the lower Han River near Shayang and on June 8 occupied the important Yangtsze river port of Shasi. This force then began a fierce drive westwards towards Ichang.

Resistance Considerable

The south-driving force encountered considerable resistance on its march. Partially encircling the city of Tanyang, north of Ichang, on June 7, the Japanese were still battering at the gates when Ichang was reported occupied four days later. Part of the Japanese forces were sent round the city to attain their Yangtsze River objective. Other Japanese units were, according to Japanese reports, detached from the main body to pursue fleeing Chinese remnants of the 94th Army which it was alleged suffered defeat north of Tanyang, into the Tapieh Mountains. The Japanese claimed to have cut the retreat of the Chinese forces towards Chungking.

Chinese reports indicated that the Japanese advance had been achieved at great cost to both sides, with the Chinese putting up valiant resistance to Japanese troops crossing the lower Han. Chinese guerrilla units were reported active in southern Hunan Province and in Chekiang during the week.

Planes and Naval Units

Meanwhile Japanese warplanes continued their raids over Chungking and other Szechwan towns and descended on Ichang. Japanese military authorities on June 10 warned all third-power shipping to withdraw from Ichang in order to prevent damage to their vessels from the air.

Japanese naval units were active during the week on the Han River, where landings of Marines were effected at several ports under a curtain of fire from the gunboats. Japanese gunboats were reported by *Domei* on June 9 to have shelled concentrations of Communist troops along the shores of Laichow Bay on the north shore of the Shantung peninsula, on the previous day. Landing parties at the town of Sanshan were reported to have wiped out the Chinese troops.

Latest Japanese Military Gain

Review Map by P. C. Chen

Here is shown the strategic location of Ichang, Yangtsze River port, which the Japanese claim to have captured this week. It lies at the entrance to the famous Yangtsze Gorges and is only 260 miles from Chungking as the crow flies.

GO EMPRESS

AS USUAL

To North America

Enjoy Canadian Pacific

Service

Comfort

Fun

and a Good Table

a C. P. R. Tradition

Record-breaking trans-Pacific speed, then the trip of trips in air-conditioned trains. See Banff, Lake Louise, Great Lakes, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec. Convenient connecting train service to United States points.

The quick one-management route to North America.

NEXT SAILINGS

To Pacific Coast:—

Second Week in July.
Second Week in August.
Second Week in September.

To Hongkong and Manila:—

First Week in June.
First Week in July.
Fourth Week in July.

Canadian Pacific

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

The Bund & Peking Road, Shanghai.
Tel. 19490

THE
CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA

A BANKERS' BANK

HEAD OFFICE :
CHUNGKING

SHANGHAI OFFICE :

Telephone: 74430 Cables: "Governbank"

BRANCHES :

SHANGHAI	Swatow	*Nancheng*	*Nankiang*
HANGHSIEN (Yungkang)	*Kongmoon*	Lanchow	*Tzeliutsing*
Ningpo	WUCHOW	*Tienshui*	*Nanpu*
Chuhsien	Kweilin	Kweiyang	*Mienyang*
AMOY	TIENTSIN	*Panhsien*	*Loshan*
Foochow	Peiping	KUNMING	*Kwangyuan*
Tsinkiang	NANCHANG	*Mengtsu*	*Santai*
Nanping	*Kian*	CHUNGKING	*ICHANG*
Chienou	*Linchwan*	Chengtu	*Hankow*
Pucheng	Chengchow	*Wanhsien*	Changsha
Santuau	Kaifeng (Nanyang)	Ipin	Changteh
Kulangsu	*LOYANG*	Yaan	*Hengyang*
CANTON	Sian	*Kiangtsing*	*Lingling*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS :

NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, GENEVA, OSAKA AND HONGKONG

Wang Keh-min Ousted as Head of Peiping Puppets; Yonai Outlines Foreign Policy of Japan

JAPANESE-NANKING politics last week were featured by two important developments. One was the statement issued by Premier Admiral Yonai outlining Japan's foreign policy, in which he revealed for the first time what Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, Japanese special envoy to the Wang Ching-wei regime, has been doing in Nanking. The other was the replacement of Wang Keh-min by Wang I-tang as Puppet No. 1 in North China.

New Northern Puppet

Wang I-tang, Anfu clique leader, has succeeded Wang Keh-min as head of the puppet administration in North China.

Premier Yonai made several interesting disclosures, among them being the statement that the mission of Gen. Abe in Nanking follows two courses, one directed by himself as president of the Asia Development Board, and the other by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita. He revealed that instructions to Gen. Abe which were decided at the meeting of the Asia Development Board on May 31, would be transmitted shortly, and severely criticized persons spreading false charges that Gen. Abe is idle.

Abe Not Idle

In the opinion of Premier Yonai, Gen. Abe has not been idle in Nanking but on the contrary quite busy with his mission. The Premier said that pending receipt of final instructions, Gen. Abe is supposed to be busy sounding out the Chinese viewpoint and examining matters connected with the performance of his functions. Admiral Yonai voiced regret over allegations of indolence and inactivity against Gen. Abe because matters do not appear to be progressing rapidly.

Premier Yonai declined to reveal the nature of the new instructions to Gen. Abe. He intimated, however, that the Asia Development Board is putting into legal form the basic items for the commencement of the Sino-Japanese (that is, Nanking-Japanese) negotiations. The belief was also expressed that the present instructions to Gen. Abe will make possible an agreement with the Wang Ching-wei regime.

Premier Yonai refuted current reports to the effect that the Japanese are seeking to open direct negotiations with Chungking, but urged that operations directed toward the disruption of the Chungking Government should be continued while maintaining close touch with the Wang regime.

Treaty Comes First

Referring to the anticipated Japanese recognition of the Wang regime, Premier Yonai said that recognition can come only after the signing of a basic Sino-Japanese treaty between Nanking and Tokyo. He hinted that Italy will lead other Powers in recognizing the Wang government and expected that others would follow suit. As regards the reopening of the Yangtsze River to foreign shipping, he said that the matter had been approved "in principle" but he could not commit himself on the exact time of such reopening. In conclusion, the Premier urged a speedy settlement of the "China Incident."

Premier Yonai reiterated Japan's policy of non-involvement in the European war. He said, however, that Japan is not without plans for coping with any contingency which might arise with the further development of the military situation in Europe. While asserting that there is no change in Japan's policy towards the Netherlands East Indies, he declared that there is a body of opinion in Japan stressing the need of effecting a guarantee occupation of those islands in the event of the destruction of the *status quo* there, or at least reservation of a voice in the disposition of this question.

Premier Yonai felt that the entry of the United States into the European War is "quite likely" in view of prevailing American sentiment, adding that such a development would considerably distract the concern felt in America regarding events in Asia. But in any case, he said, Japan has nothing to fear from the American navy, because Japan's naval power is such that it feels no pressure from the American fleet in the Pacific.

Wang Keh-ming Ousted

Wang Ching-wei appears to have won the last round in his long tussle for puppet supremacy with his puppet senior Wang Keh-min, but the victory is by no means complete. It is a compromise rather than an unqualified victory. Although Wang Keh-min was ousted last week by Nanking as Japan's puppet chieftain in North China, he was not succeeded by Liang Hung-chih, Nanking's nominee, but by Wang I-tang, former colleague of Wang Keh-

min and an old-time Peking politician Prior to his advancement, he was president of Nanking's Examination Yuan, but actually Peiping's agent in Nanking.

Wang Keh-min's "resignation" from his posts, according to the *Central Press Service* (organ of Wang Ching-wei), was accepted by the Nanking regime on June 6 and Wang I-tang was appointed his successor on

Secret Visit?

Japanese sources allege that K. P. Chen, who headed the Chinese financial mission to the United States, arrived in Chungking secretly on June 6 to confer with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

the same day. Wang Keh-min was appointed member of the Central Political Council and State Councillor of the Nanking regime.

Wang I-tang, who assumed office as "Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission," was described by Japanese press reports and radio broadcasts as the great "savior" of North China. Hence it is of interest to give a brief description of his past career. A native of Anhwei and 67 years of age, Wang is a returned student from Japan, where he studied law and military science. He was Minister of the Interior in the Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet in 1916, organized the Anfu Club (a political clique composed of politicians from Anhwei and Fukien, which negotiated most of the Japanese loans to China), and was Speaker of the Lower House of the Peking Parliament in 1918.

Was Anhwei Governor

When Marshal Tuan Chi-jui became the Chief Executive in Peking in the early 1920's, Wang was made governor of Anhwei, from which post he was ousted in 1925. Since then, his political fortune has been low and he did not fully emerge from his forced retirement until the Japanese occupied Peiping and Tientsin toward the end of July, 1937. Wang has always had close Japanese connections and has been generally regarded as a leading pro-Japanese politician. He is one of the primary movers in the establishment of the former Peiping "Provisional Government," in which he was a member of the Executive Council and Minister of the Interior. When Wang Ching-wei organized his Nanking government in March of this year, he was sent to Nanking by Wang Keh-min as his representative to the Nanking regime and was made president of the Examination Yuan. It is from this post that he has been advanced to the puppet headship of North China.

Following his assumption of office, Wang I-tang announced his "cabinet," as though it was a separate regime independent of Nanking. The cabinet consists of the following: Wang Shih-ching, Director-General of Interior and concurrently of Finance; Chi Hsieh-yuan, Director-General of Peace Preservation; Tang Eh-ho, Director-General of Education; Wang Yin-tai, Director-General of Industry; Yin Tung, Director-General of Reconstruction; and Chu Hsing-yuan, Director of the Political Department.

Japanese Appear Satisfied

Japanese circles in Peiping appeared to be satisfied with the choice of their new puppet-in-chief in North China. They said that he had made important contributions toward the economic reconstruction of North China during the 31 months of existence of the Peiping Provisional Government. They pointed out that establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank was due largely to his influence and that as a result a new currency system has been introduced in North China.

Wang Keh-min reportedly left Peiping for Tokyo on Tuesday of this week for a one-week visit "to express his thanks to the Japanese Government and people for their assistance to him during the time he presided over the Provisional Government at Peking as its chief executive," according to a *Domei* report from Peiping. Wang told pressmen that he was retiring from public life.

Chen Kung-po, head of Nanking's mission to Tokyo, returned to China on June 4. He flew in a Japanese plane from Fukuoka to Shanghai and Nanking. He reported on his mission at a meeting of Nanking's Central Political Council, but contents of his reports were not divulged.

Upon Chen's return, Nanking sent another group of officials to Japan headed by Ting Mo-tsun, Minister of

BANK OF CHINA

The Specially Chartered International Exchange Bank of China

With Branches and Sub-branches throughout China, and Agencies and Correspondents all over the world, this Bank offers all kinds of banking facilities to meet your personal and business requirements.

624 Avenue Joffre · Shanghai, China

Social Affairs, who arrived in Tokyo on June 8. The mission of this group, according to *Domei*, "is to express gratitude for the friendship of the Japanese Government and people toward the new Chinese Government."

Tang Leang-li Speaks

China intends to establish between herself and all foreign Powers relations of equality and reciprocity based on true international justice, declared Tang Leang-li, director of Nanking's Bureau of International Propaganda, to a *United Press* correspondent on June 9. Everyone should understand, Tang was reported to have said, that China cannot remain permanently under international dictatorship as she is at the present time. He reaffirmed China's intention to abolish extraterritoriality, no matter whether the Allies win or lose the war.

To "Nipponize" China's youth in thought and language, the Japanese education ministry has, according to a *Kokumin Shimbun* report, compiled a series of text-books to teach the Japanese language "to tiny tots on the mainland." Besides subject-matter, the texts will be profusely illustrated with photographs and Japanese drawings showing Japanese life and things Japanese. The whole series is expected to be off the press early in July.

Hu Shih Confident

Addressing the Commonwealth Club of California on June 5, Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, expressed confidence that China will win the war with Japan because time will be the deciding factor. Dr. Hu said: "Just now we are trading Japan space for time, and there is plenty of both, but in the end time will win. By winning the war, I do not mean we will crush the Japanese army in a series of smashing military victories. I mean we will win in the sense that our enemy will eventually be worn out, finding himself in a state of economic, financial and military exhaustion. The longer we fight, the more confident we become and the weaker becomes our enemy."

Japanese reports from Hongkong alleged that K. P. Chen, head of the Chinese Finance Mission to the United States, who in private life is the managing-director of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, secretly arrived at Chungking on June 6 by airplane from Manila via Kunming, capital of Yunnan. Since his return, Japanese sources claimed, Mr. Chen has been conferring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. H. H. Kung, Dr. Wang Chung-hui and other government leaders. He was alleged to have reported on the loan negotiations as well as trade relations between China and the United States. The Japanese also revived the rumor that T. V. Soong will soon replace Dr. H. H. Kung as Minister of Finance.

No Confirmation

The foregoing Japanese allegations were entirely unconfirmed by Chinese sources. Although Mr. Chen recently announced his intention of returning to China from the United States, it cannot be asertained whether he has actually returned, as alleged in Japanese reports. Regarding the rumor of Dr. Kung's impending replacement by T. V. Soong, official quarters in Chungking asserted that such a change is unlikely. Mr. Soong reportedly arrived at Chungking from Hongkong on June 6.

Shao Li-tzu, newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived at Moscow on June 7, according to a *Tass* report. Ambassador Shao was met at the railway station by the Director of the Protocol Department of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and the staff of the Chinese Embassy.

Good Soviet Friends

In a message to the peoples of the U.S.S.R., Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan and chairman of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association, reiterated China's determination to resist the Japanese invasion to the utmost. Referring to the assistance, both moral and material, which China has received from the U.S.S.R. in the past few years, Dr. Sun said that the Chinese people consider the Soviet people their best friends.

Gen. Wu Chung-hsin, chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, who presided at the recent enthronement of the 14th Dalai Lama at Lhassa as the chief delegate of the National Government, returned to Chungking on Monday of this week. In a press interview at Kunming Gen. Wu said that a permanent liaison office between Chungking and the Tibetan authorities had been established at Lhassa. The Tibetans, Gen. Wu added, deeply admire the heroic spirit and able leadership of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Tibetan Lamas express confidence in the ultimate success of China's war of resistance.

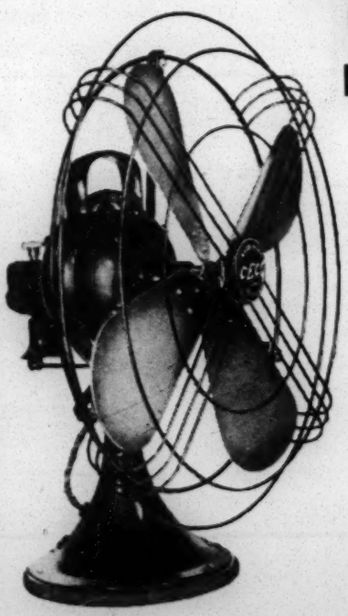
The newly-created Ministry of Agriculture and Afforestation, headed by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, former Kwangtung military leader, will be inaugurated on July 1, it was officially announced in Chungking.

Settlement Police Take Census of Mendicants

There are an estimated 2,120 beggars in the International Settlement, according to a Shanghai Municipal Police tabulation taken on three consecutive days in May. The figure is an average for the three days.

The first attempt of its kind here, the census was taken to give the Salvation Army a rough idea of how much it will cost to feed, house and clothe all indigents in the city. If present plans are agreed upon, the Army will have charge of the beggar relief plan for which funds will be supplied by the Rotary Club in conjunction with the S.M.C., according to a report in *The China Press* on June 8.

In taking the census, beggars found on the streets were counted twice a day, mid-morning and late night, in all police districts of the Settlement. The average morning count over the period was 920 men and 270 women. The average nightly count was 785 men and 151 women. Presumably many were counted more than once.



"CECO"
ELECTRIC FANS
HAVE EVERYTHING

- BEAUTY
- QUIETNESS
- EFFICIENCY
- LONG LIFE

China Electric Company
LIMITED
INC. IN U.S.A.
230 Medhurst Road, Shanghai Telephone 34325

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

May 7

Heavy fighting between Chinese and Japanese forces reported in progress at the cities of Miyang and Tungpeh, southern Honan, where Japanese troops were claimed to have been encircled by the Chinese. Tungpeh, a mountain range in southern Honan, has been a stronghold for Chinese guerrillas since the Japanese occupation of Hankow.

On May 2, Chinese troops captured West Houma and also occupied the Houma railway station, on the Tungpu Railway, western Shansi.

Some 10,000 Chinese Mohammedan guerrillas reported operating in Hopei, attacking isolated Japanese garrisons in an effort to avenge Japanese massacres in central Hopei.

Abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese trade treaty urged by Warren Swire, Chairman of the China Association Committee in London, as a reprisal for Japanese indignities to British subjects in Tientsin.

***

May 8

Japanese troops in northern Hupeh continued their advance northward along the east bank of the Han River with Siangyang as objective. The advancing Japanese, however, were being pursued by strong Chinese columns.

A group of 44 Japanese military prisoners, including two girls, arrived at Chungking from Kweilin. The prisoners were allowed freedom of movement in the wartime capital.

"Britain will have need of China's friendship, but she may seriously jeopardize this friendship if she is too anxious to appease Japan," said Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador in London.

The Chinese Government announced that the personnel of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow may be "reshuffled," but no members of the Communist Party would be included.

The Finance Ministry denied rumors circulated in Shanghai that a further restriction of withdrawals from banks would shortly be imposed.

***

May 9

Major battle expected along the Hupeh-Honan border where some 150,000 Japanese troops, 200 planes and 400 tanks were advancing on strong Chinese positions along two pincer-like arms, north from Changtaikwan and Hsinyang and south from Chungtsiang and Yangtszechen. A center Japanese column was pushing forward from Suihsien, northern Hupeh, along the Huayuan-Hsiangyang highway. The two "pincer" columns started their attack on May 1, while the central column began operations on May 4.

Gen. Shunroku Hata, Japanese War Minister, urged Japanese people to make further sacrifices in order to establish a foundation for lasting peace in East Asia. He said that although the new "Chinese Government" under Wang Ching-wei had been established in Nanking, Chungking was still keeping up resistance against the Japanese.

Formation of the S.M.C. "E" police Division in Hongkew has been held up by a refusal of Japanese authorities to permit Chinese Courts in the International Settlement to exercise jurisdiction over Chinese living north of the Soochow Creek, according to information from the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Fu Siao-en, puppet mayor of Shanghai, protested to the Shanghai Municipal Council over the assassination of Hsia Tse-ting, official of the "Shanghai City Government," in front of the Metropole Gardens (dancing Hall) on May 6.

***

May 10

Seventeen men and two water-buffaloes were killed and seven houses and five vehicles destroyed, when 27 Japanese bombers raided Kunming, capital Yunnan, Yesterday.

The new puppet Kwangtung provincial government formed at Canton with Chen Yao-tsu, brother-in-law of Wang Ching-wei, as acting chairman. Chen Kung-po is the nominal chairman of the province.

***

May 11

Chinese forces claimed to have won important victory in the area east of Siangyang and Fancheng on the Hupeh-Honan border. Japanese troops which advanced on Siangyang in four columns suffered a severe defeat in an engagement west of Tsaoyang, allegedly resulting in more than 10,000 casualties. Chinese troops said also to have recaptured Miyang and Tangho, in southern Honan, west of the Peiping-Railway.

Great Britain's Far Eastern policy will continue to be guided by the Nine-Power Treaty and will recognize only the Chinese Government at Chungking, declared R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, retired Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, arrived in Tokyo from Shanghai and was received by the Emperor. Admiral Oikawa has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station.

***

May 12

Military authorities in Chungking asserted that Chinese troops were smashing a Japanese army of 150,000 in the biggest battle since the fall of Hankow two years ago. Seven Japanese divisions advancing on Siangyang in northern Hupeh were said trapped. The Chinese, in a general counter-offensive, allegedly inflicted some 130,000 casualties on the Japanese. Wushengkwan and Mingkan, two strategic points on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, north of Hankow, claimed recaptured by the Chinese. Hsuancheng, 50 kilometres southwest of Wuhu, in southern Anhwei, said also taken.

Four nurses were killed and several doctors and members of the staff wounded, when Japanese aircraft bombed the Central Hospital, outside the south gate of Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow, on May 1, it was announced in Chungking.

More than 7,000,000 homeless refugees in 100 districts of Hopei Province were in need of the most urgent relief, according to official sources in Chungking.

OLING

DISINFECTING FLUID

亞林防疫臭水

增進健康 防疫消毒

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, LTD.

SHANGHAI

The National Government has already appropriated $2,000,000 for relief purpose.

A Treaty of Amity was signed between China and the Dominican Republic of South America.

*
**

May 13

Chinese forces claimed further successes on the northern Hupeh front. **Central News Agency** reported that an additional 29,000 Japanese troops had been killed in intensive fighting in southern Honan and northern Hupeh. A total of 59,000 Japanese troops reported killed.

Japanese army spokesman denied Chinese reports of 130,000 Japanese casualties in a huge battle raging in southern Honan and northern Hupeh. He claimed that up to May 10, 13,000 Chinese troops had been killed and some 1,500 taken prisoner.

A communique issued by the press section of the Japanese Forces in Central China claimed that the cream of Chungking's forces, totalling 300,000 men under Gen. Li Tsung-jen and Gen. Tang En-po, had been met and routed by the Japanese.

German Refugees in Hongkong Told to Leave

German refugees in Hongkong, regardless of the fact that they are victims of Nazism, were warned June 6 to leave the Colony before June 11 and told that they would not be permitted to go either to Macao or Canton, according to a *United Press* report.

Singapore stepped up its defense measures on June 10 when the Legislative Council adopted a Bill providing for compulsory military service for all British residents of the Straits Settlements.

Shanghai Britons Enrol For Military Service

Following an announcement made by the local office of the British Embassy last week, the United Services Association commenced enrolling Shanghai Britons desirous of proceeding to England to enlist in the fighting services. Only men between 20 and 35 years of age are being allowed to enter their names at present, it was stated. According to a survey, at least 57 Shanghai Britons are now serving with the British forces in Europe.

London Court Sentences Udham Singh to Death

Udham Singh, Indian nationalist who shot and killed Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, last Mar. 15 at a meeting in Caxton Hall, London, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death on June 5, according to a *Reuter* report.

Singh's deed was done in revenge for the Amritsar massacre of Apr. 13, 1919 when British troops fired on 5,000 unarmed Indian demonstrators, killing 379 and wounding 1,200. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, then Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, in which Amritsar is situated, endorsed the action of the British general (Brigadier-Gen. Reginald E. H. Dyer) who gave the order to fire. Among those killed was a brother of Udham Singh.

"MIDLAND" STAMP PAD AND INK

- MIDLAND STAMP PAD, a durable and ever-moist pad, comes in two sizes:
  (A) 11½ c.m. X 7½ c.m. X 2 c.m.
  (B) 9½ c.m. X 5½ c.m. X 2 c.m.
- MIDLAND STAMP PADS are prepared in six different colors —white, violet, blue, black, green and red.
- MIDLAND STAMP INK is made for two purposes: rubber stamps and metallic type. Both Stamp Ink and Metallic Ink come in five colors—violet, blue, black, green and red.

Obtainable at all bookstores and stationery shops.
For special orders communicate with

CHINA MIDLAND FACTORY
ESTABLISHED IN 1935
MANUFACTURERS OF CARBON PAPER, STENCIL PAPER, PASTE, MUCILAGE, PENHOLDERS AND INK.
48 Rue Admiral Bayle, Shanghai, China
Phone 86734
Cable "5796"

Who's Who in China

Shieh Jen-chao, Government official; born at Chi Man, Anhwei, 1905; graduate of the University of Shanghai and the Kwang Hwa University, Shanghai; recieved his advanced education in the United States where he obtained his M. A. degree in political science in the American University, Washington D.C., 1936; secretary in the Chinese Embassy in Washington, 1933-38; leeturer at the Anhwei Provincial

謝仁釗

Shieh Jen-chao (Hsieh Jen-Chao)

University, member of the Standing Committee of the Anhwei Kuomintang Headquarters; delegate to the 5th National Kuomintang Congress; Director of the Political Department of the 94th Army and the Yangtze River Garrison Headquarters; member of the Planning Committee of the Political Department of the Military Affairs Commission; now, head of the Editorial Department of the Central Training Committee, Secretary-General of the People's Foreign Relations Association of China, member of the Planning Committee of the People's Spiritual Mobilization Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Chungking Kuomintang Headquarters, editor of the **China Herald**, a quarterly in Chinese, and of the **World Voice**, a monthly in English; author of "The Washington Conference and China," "Study of American Neutrality," "The Diplomatic Policy of China During the War of Resistance;" address: The People's Foreign Relations Association of China, Chungking.

Prince Tokugawa Dies In Tokyo at Age of 78

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, former president of Japan's House of Peers, died in Tokyo on the morning of June 5 from heart trouble complicated by acute pneumonia. He was 78 years old. The late Prince was the third son of Prince Yoshinori Tokugawa, fifteenth and last of the great line of Tokugawa *shoguns* who ruled Japan for more than 260 years. He was the chief Japanese delegate to the Washington Conference in 1922 and in 1930 represented Japan at the International Red Cross Conference.

Men and Events

A son, David Alan, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce M. Smith at Country Hospital on June 8. Mr. Smith is vice-president of the American Chamber of Commerce.

*

Chen Li-fu, Chinese Minister of Education, has gone to Sian, capital of Shensi on an inspection trip. He also will visit Kansu, Tsinghai, Ninghsia and various points in Shensi before returning to Chungking.

*

Nicholas Khalil Bey, Egyptian Minister to Japan, announced while visiting in Shanghai last week, that an Egyptian Consulate might shortly be opened here. He stated that there are some 20 Egyptians residing here.

*

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Ball of Shanghai have announced the engagement of their daughter, Jacquolyn, to Mr. Trevose W. Benney, son of Mrs. Benney and the late Mr. William M. Benney of Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, New York.

*

Marc T. Greene, correspondent for *Providence Journal* and other American papers, who has been in Shanghai for several weeks, departed on May 30 for Hongkong and after some time there planned to proceed to Cape Town, South Africa.

*

Major- General George Grunert has been appointed commander of the Philippine Department of the U. S. Army, according to *Havas* message from Washington on June 11. He succeeds Major-General Walter Grant, who will return to the United States.

*

Mrs. Dorothy Mabel Irving, wife of Edward A Irving, former official of Hongkong, retired, died at Exmouth, Devonshire, England, on June 10. Francis Clark, M. D., Barrister-at-Law, formerly a resident of Hongkong and Weihaiwei, died at Berkhamsted, Herts, on April 19.

*

Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, wife of Admiral Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, departed from Shanghai on June 7 for the United States. She was accompanied by their two daughters who will enter school in the United States this fall. Mrs. Hart will remain in the United States for several months.

*

Mrs. Elvira Ellis Josephine Hemsworth, aged 40, wife of C. J. Hemsworth of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, died at the Country Hospital on June 7. A Requiem Mass was held at the Church of Christ the King, Rue Bourgeat, on Monday, June 10 with interment at Holy Cross Cemetery, San Francisco.

*

Recently elected members of the Governing Board of Community Church, Shanghai, include John S. Barr, chairman; Mrs. N. F. Allman, vice-chairman; B. W. Smith, secretary; C. L. Boynton, Treasurer; M. S. Chen, R. V. Dent, D. W. Edwards, M. C. Guss, Mrs. J. L. Hendry, K. Z. Li, Mrs. E. E. Walline and Edgar S. Wise.

T. D. H. Davy, a Pilot-officer in the British Royal Air Force, who was born in Shanghai, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, according to a list published on May 31. Mr. Davy is only 20 years of age. R. S. P. Powell, who also was given the same award, was born in Penang. He is 24 years of age.

*

The annual meeting of the American University Club of Shanghai is scheduled for Friday, June 21, 12:30 o'clock at the American Club. The chief speaker will be Judge Milton J. Helmick, former president of the Club. Action will be taken on a number of changes in the constitution and by-laws, most of them concerning dues and the creation of a trust fund.

*

E. E. Barnett, formerly general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China, but now Executive Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States and Canada, was scheduled to arrive in Shanghai this week on a tour of the Far East. After a visit here and at Hongkong, Mr. Barnett will proceed to Chungking and other points in west China.

*

Capt. George Frederick Stevens-Guille, formerly commander of H.M.S. Teal on the Yangtsze, was awarded a bar to the S. S. O. (Companion of the Distinguished Service Order) in the first list of awards in connection with the evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk. He was awarded the O. B. E. (Officer of the British Empire) for service in China in 1931.

Sidney Anderson, Jr., an American youth in Shanghai, has been awarded the honor of "Eagle Scout," highest honor in the organization. The honor rank was conferred on him at a special ceremony on the campus of the American School last week. He has qualified for 21 merit badges, including first aid, life saving, personal health, public health, cooking, camping, civics, bird study, pathfinding, safety, pioneering, athletics, swimming, reading, first aid to animals, scholarship, photography, journalism, carpentry, basketry, firemanship. In addition he has served as Assistant Scoutmaster and will graduate from the American School this year.

*

William Hunt, well known American shipping man, long a resident of Shanghai, but now in the United States, was quoted by *United Press* as stating that nothing could happen in Europe which would obscure the China situation in the eyes of American congressmen and bankers. Mr. Hunt arrived in Los Angeles on June 6 after seven months in Washington and New York. He said that China continued to be America's main problem, along with the Monroe Doctrine. All Presidential aspirants are sympathetic toward China, but most realized that their sympathies "must take some form other than mere platitudes," he said.

CYMA WATCHES

Known the World Over For Quality and Accuracy

Obtainable at All Leading Watchmakers and Department Stores

Sole Agent:

FAR EASTERN CLOCK & WATCH CO.

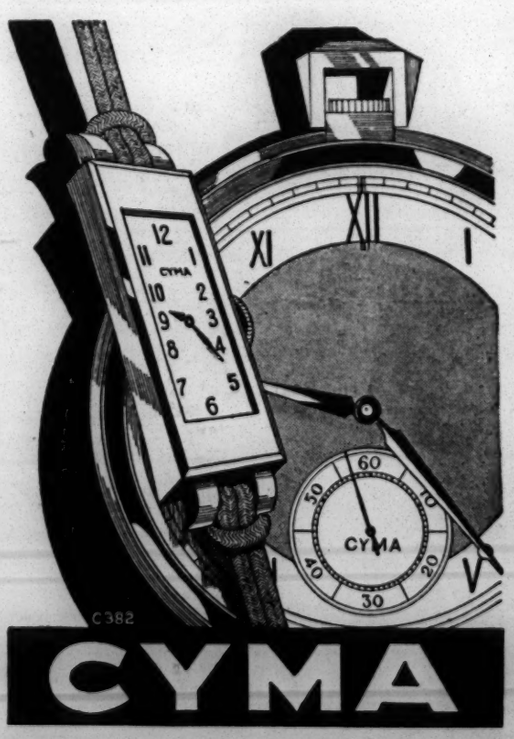
537 Nanking Rd., Shanghai

Tel. 92765

西姆表 世界馳名 準確無誤

中國總經理 遠東鐘表行 南京路五三七號 電話 九二七六五

各大鐘表行及百貨公司均有出售



The U.S.S. Guam and Luzon, and U.S.S. Isabel, Admiral's sloop, departed last week for a cruise along the Yangtsze. The Isabel will only proceed to Wuhu, according to the report. The Augusta, flagship of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, returned to Shanghai following a brief cruise. It left for Tsingtao Monday and was replaced by the U.S.S. Marblehead which arrived in Shanghai from Manila the next day.

•

The Manchukuo Government and the Mongolian Federated Autonomous Government are shortly to be linked by an air service, according to a Japanese report from Kalgan on June 7 which stated that the negotiations had been conducted by the Manchukuo Airways Company and the China Airways Company. The service will be operated directly between Kalgan and Hsinking with a one-way flight from each city daily.

•

C. J. Chancellor, former manager of *Reuters* in the Far East, but now General Manager in London, has returned to Shanghai on a visit. He travelled to the Far East on Imperial Airways planes. In an interview in the *Evening Post* Mr. Chancellor expressed the view that there was no possibility of Great Britain recognizing the Wang Ching-wei regime. Mr. Chancellor plans to remain in Shanghai for a month.

•

The Chinese Bankers Association announced this week that it was issuing an additional 50,000,000 aluminium subsidiary coins, half in 1-cent denomination and the remainder in 5-cent denomination. A similar amount was issued by the Bankers Association about two months ago, but practically all of the coins have disappeared from circulation. The coins are minted by a local American company.

•

Miss Chang Ai Tshing, 26, attractive Chinese girl, jumped from an apartment on the 10th floor of Grosvenor House, an apartment building, opposite the French Club, at 8:20 o'clock p.m. Friday, June 7. She went to the building and told the lift-boy to take her to the 10th floor. She immediately entered an apartment and a few minutes later her body was found on the pavement. She was dead before help could arrive. No motive could be found for the suicide.

•

Recently the Shanghai newspapers printed a report about a mysterious generous individual who had scattered a large number of $10 bills from the roof of the Bearn Apartment on Avenue Joffre, French Concession. Ricksha coolies, indigent Russians and others who were lucky enough to obtain some of the bills, were responsible for the story that they had been thrown from the roof of the building by a foreigner. On Tuesday of this week *The China Press* printed the real story. The money, consisting of $500 in $10 bills was left on a table near a window. A sudden gust of wind blew the money into the street. The money belonged to the brother of Mrs. Gus Johanssen, who recently had arrived from Tientsin. He only succeeded in recovering $30.

A report in the *China Evening News* on June 6 stated that the Chinese authorities had not yet lost hope of finding a buried treasure of Ch.$150,000,000 worth of silver bullion and coins which allegedly had been hidden near Chengtu by Chang Hsien-chung, a notorious bandit-official of ancient times. The report in the Chinese paper stated that those searching for the treasure had obtained some up-to-date apparatus with which they hoped to find the silver.

•

Commencement exercises at the Shanghai American School were held on Thursday, June 13, on the quadrangle of the school at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The exercises for Commencement Week, which began on Saturday, June 8 and ended on Thursday, included the presentation of the senior play, "What a Life," the Commencement service, recital, the Administration's at home for seniors and their parents, and other functions.

•

The Shanghai Sanitarium and Hospital, operated by the Seventh Day Adventists at 150 Rubicon Road, which has been closed since the beginning of the Japanese invasion in 1937, was scheduled to be reopened on June 9. The announcement published in the local papers stated that arrangements had been made with the Japanese military authorities, who control the area, for transportation of Chinese and foreign patients without passes. Cholera certificates are required, however.

Luigi Barzini, Italian correspondent in the Far East, who was aboard the U.S.S. Panay when the American river gunboat was bombed and sunk by Japanese airplanes, and who later returned to Italy, was arrested by the Italian authorities. The arrest was made either in Rome or Milan early in May and while no announcement was issued by the Italian Government, it was rumored in Rome that Barzini was concerned with propaganda contrary to Mussolini's policy.

•

The National Child Welfare Association of China has issued its annual appeal for funds. The organization has cared for 10,000 war waifs, according to the announcement circulated in Shanghai this week. The Association has its headquarters in Chungking, but maintains in Shanghai a welfare home with 140 homeless orphans, a camp with 400 refugee children, a nursery for refugee babies and a benevolent home for stranded street children. The report, which was signed by Mrs. Milton J. Helmick, vice-president and acting chairman, stated that after 30 months of war, millions of children have been rendered homeless throughout the country and thousands are still wandering the streets of Shanghai in starving condition. The sum of $15 a month or $180 a year will care for one child, including food, clothing and education. The statement said that the needs of the organization were acute and funds were urgently required.

THE SEA CAPTAIN'S SHOP are featuring the **NEW PLAY SUITS**, BEACH WEAR and SLACKS with the NEW MILITARY COATS. THIS COAT appears also as the favored wrap for the morning dress or swing skirt worn to RED CROSS work.

But the JUNE BRIDE centers their main interest. DAILY arrivals of these dainty and feminine ensembles, sets, white bags, old Chantille Lace kerchiefs, Jewelry and other Gagets that will make lovely gifts for the Bride's SHOWERS.

THE SEA CAPTAIN'S SHOP

Mrs. W. Tornroth
119 Nanking Road
27-C Central Arcade

Over Thos. Cook & Sons Phone 10206

Prayers were offered in Holy Trinity Cathedral this week for 57 Britons from Shanghai who are now serving with the British forces in Europe. According to the list 13 are serving in the Navy, 18 in the Royal Air Force, 10 in the Infantry and 5 in the Royal Artillery. Others are in the Royal Tank Corps, Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. Most of them paid their own expenses to England in order to enlist, but recently a movement was started to raise a fund for paying travelling expenses of a further contingent who had expressed a desire to join the colors.

•

The manager of the Sun Sun Company, Ltd., one of Shanghai's leading Chinese-owned department stores, issued a statement last week denying a report in a Japanese paper that the company was to be sold to a Japanese syndicate. The manager of the Company stated that the *Shanghai Mainichi*, which is an organ of the Japanese military, had frequently published allegations that the Sun Sun or other Chinese department stores had been sold to Japanese interests. He denied that the company was for sale "by any means," and there never had been any negotiations with the Japanese to that effect.

•

The Japanese military authorities have compelled every Chinese official connected with a puppet government in China to send his sons to Japan for their educations. While these students are nominally enrolled in the various schools, they actually have the status of "hostages" and are not free to leave Japan except on orders of the Japanese Army. According to an article in *Newsweek*, the Japanese are using similar tactics to undermine financial support of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek by wealthy Chinese residing abroad. It was alleged that the Japanese have warned wealthy overseas Chinese that unless they ceased supporting Chungking, their relatives residing in Japanese-controlled areas in China "would suffer."

Robert F. Goudie of Kansas City, a graduate of the University of Missouri, where he specialized in economics, departed from San Francisco on May 19 bound for the Far East where he planned to join the Standard - Vacuum Oil Company branch in Hongkong. Young Goudie was one of seven students from educational institutions in seven different states, who were selected by the Standard Oil Company for jobs in the Far East. Of the seven selected, four were sent to Calcutta, two to Shanghai and one to Hongkong. The names of those selected for Shanghai were not given in the report. Prior to their departure the boys were given a special course of instruction at the company's refining plants at Buffalo, New York and elsewhere.

•

Despite numerous announcements by the Japanese military authorities, not a single Chinese-owned factory, which was seized by the Japanese Army at the beginning of the war, has been returned to its rightful owners. According to a report in the in the *Ta Mai Wai Pao*, 10 iron works and machine shops in Pootung, owned and operated by private Chinese companies are still held and operated by the Japanese. Chinese electric works and the water-works, semi-official enterprises in Pootung, have been taken over and are operated by the Central China Water and Power Company, a creation of the Japanese Army, and a subsidiary of the Central China Development Company, also a creature of the Japanese Army. Numerous cotton mills, silk filiatures, chemical works, glass factories, soap factories and cigarette plants in Chapei and Hongkew are still held and operated by appointees of the Japanese military authorities. According to the latest announcement of the Japanese the plants would only be returned to Chinese individuals or interests "which would agree to support the Wang Ching-wei regime."

Does Your Child Like Fruit?

Most children are fond of fruit and it is good for them too. But, little stomachs are easily upset if the fruit is not in perfect condition. Such digestive disorders may quickly be put right by the administration of Baby's Own Tablets, a British child specialist's prescription.

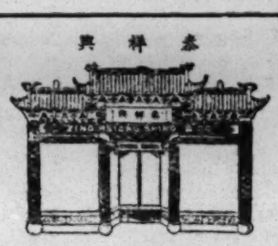
The Tablets are equally good for other health troubles such as vomiting, constipation, simple fever, colds and croup, worms and teething trials.

Chemists everywhere sell this reliable specific for keeping young children happy and well.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Correct Children's Digestive Disorders.

SHANGHAI 真相 TEMPLE



CHINESE PORCELAIN, ANTIQUES AND ART FURNITURE

ZING HSIANG SHING & CO.

198 Nanking Road. Tels.: 14717 & 13937

SHANGHAI

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ

Investment Bankers and Brokers in Securities and Commodities.

Daily New York and London Stock Exchange Service.

•

Sassoon House Telephone 11200

PAINTS AND PAINT WORK

Everything the best

H. B. CAMPBELL

1344 Avenue Foch

corner Hart Road

Phone : 34360

BACK ISSUE WANTED

The Review will pay one dollar ($1.00) for each copy of the issue of MARCH 3, 1928 (Vol. 44, No. 1).

Mail the copy or copies with statement to,

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Notable Biography

DEMOCRACY'S NORRIS.—The Biography of a Lonely Crusade, By Alfred Lief, Stackpole Sons, New York, 1939. 546 pages. Price, U.S.$3.50.

This highly detailed and authoritative biography of Senator George W. Norris, Independent Republican of Nebraska and America's leading liberal, rates among the best biographies of the past decade.

The author's workmanship is as outstanding at the career of the man of whom he writes. More than a few years of patient and penetrating research obviously stand behind the book. Although only two brief chapters are devoted to Norris' pre-Washington days, the author has left little untold of the action-packed Norris career in Washington which now is nearing its fortieth year.

The book has the benefit of the author's frequent and intimate discussions with Senator Norris himself, and apparently complete access by the author to the Nebraska liberal's private correspondence files.

The Congressional Record for the past forty years also has been scoured for Norris' activities and throughout the book runs a remarkable survey of American press reaction to Norris' statements and actions, a sizeable study in itself. The author also has corresponded at length with many of Norris' former colleagues and bitterest critics and states their case against Norris.

Norris, who will probably rank in history as one of America's ten greatest personalities, is described by Lief as a Liberal of high ideals and great foresight, balanced by a keen sense for the practical. Norris was and is an almost untiring fighter, admirably equipped with a flare for oratory and argument and a superior knowledge of parliamentary tactics.

Norris denies that he is a Communist or even a Socialist. He is just an American Democrat who believes that government should be for the benefit of the people rather than for the benefit of a few powerful monopolies. Government for these powerful financial combines, he believes, tends to become government by these same interests.

Norris regards natural resources as the property of the people and beyond the exploitation of private companies for private profit at the expense of the public. He opposes party politics because he believes parties are too likely to become the servants of the powerful financial groups who support them.

Although Norris has lived to see many of his reforms adopted in recent years, he is not happy. He believes these reforms were obviously for the public good as far back as 1905 when he began advocating them. He is disillusioned not only by the fact that it took 35 years of lonely fighting to get these reforms through, but also by the fact that now that the reforms are on the books, they are not safe because of the continued attacks by the same powerful cliques which opposed their adoption, by fair means and foul.

Norris realizes that these financial combines have not been defeated and he fears that Roosevelt liberalism, which he has strongly supported, in time will be overcome by the conservative elements of the Democratic Party. Consequently, he feels that what he has achieved in almost forty years in Washington may vanish overnight if the New Deal in time is discredited and defeated.

Norris has sought fundamental improvements in democratic government as practiced in the United States. These reforms frequently lacked the spectacular features which make first-page newspaper copy. Many of them concerned parliamentary procedure or court procedure. The public was more interested in farm relief, tariff, public building programs, etc. In other words, the public was more interested in immediate dollars and cents than in the theory of government.

Norris' devotion to improvement of American government, and his failure to follows the pattern of a "good Republican," cost him heavily in votes in Nebraska. His independence of his party resulted in his receiving few political "plums" for distribution among Nebraska voters. Consequently, he lacked a strong political machine in his home state. Yet he never lost an election for Congress.

Author Lief's book clearly illustrates the difficulties American liberals have had in organizing against the major political parties in Congress. Although the liberals of some states managed to defeat the major parties in the elections at home, they usually did not constitute a powerful force as a group in Congress. The liberals, the book shows, had little in common except a spirit of independence and liberalism without a unified program.

When the liberals have stood together it has been in fairly rare instances in which they have seen a single issue alike. More often they have disagreed as to method or tactics and failed to carry the weight they might have carried had they submitted themselves to firm leadership and party discipline.

But Norris has been consistent in this respect. He was frequently urged to assume the leadership of a liberal party, but always declined because he favored non-partisan politics and because he believed that for the time being it would be hopeless to attempt to defeat the major parties at the polls in most states.

For the latter reason he opposed proposals for a liberal third party and failed to support his close friend and collaborator, LaFollette, Sr., when LaFollette ran for election to the White House.

Norris discloses a noteworthy change in his attitude toward European wars. He still maintains that he was correct in opposing America's entry into the Great War in 1917. He believed, and still believes, that America's entry into that war was not for the purpose of serving

Day-to-Day Record of First Two Years of

"JAPAN'S WAR IN CHINA"

Four Volumes now ready:

(Each Volume in Convenient Pocket Size, 5¼" × 7½" 1st Vol. 142 Pages, 2nd Vol. 186 Pages, 3rd Vol. 172 Pages and 4th Vol. 147 Pages).

These booklets provide an invaluable record of military and political developments concerning Sino-Japanese hostilities, compiled from a neutral and objective point of view.

VOLUME ONE

First six months of the conflict, beginning July 7, 1937, at Peiping and at Shanghai August, 13 including the presentation of Japan's first peace terms and the attempt to mediate by the German Ambassador.

VOLUME TWO

Covers the period of Sino-Japanese hostilities on all fronts from January 1, 1938. This volume, with No. 1 covers the first full year of the conflict on the battlefields as well as diplomate fronts.

VOLUME THREE

Covers the period of Sino-Japanese hostilities on all fronts from July 8, 1938 to December 31, 1938. In addition, there is a day-to-day record of the dramatic clash on the Korean border between the forces of Imperial Japan and the Soviet Union, July 15 to August 12, 1938.

VOLUME FOUR

The fourth of the series completes two full years of Sino-Japanese hostilities. It covers the period from January 1, 1939 to July, 6, 1939 and contains full details of Wang Ching-wei's desertion of the national government and affiliation with the Japanese army at Shanghai.

Vol. Five, now on the press, will cover the war period from July 1, 1939 to December 31, 1939.

THESE BOOKS ANSWER MOST OF THE QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO DATES OF BATTLES AND DEVELOPMENTS PERTAINING TO THE SINO-JAPANESE HOSTILITIES AS WELL AS CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Numerous maps show developments on the various fronts

Few Publications Have Aroused Such General Interest

The cost of each volume (in China) is $3 or $10.00 for four volumes in Shanghai—outports add $2 for postage. If mailed abroad, each volume U.S.$1.00, four volumes U.S.$3.50, including postage. Send order to any book-store or to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 AVENUE EDWARD VII - - - - - - - - - - - - SHANGHAI

RHEUMATISM— A MYSTERY.

Every attack of rheumatism invites another; worse than that, it reduces the body's power so that each attack is worse than the one before.

If any disease needs curing early it is rheumatism, but there is scarcely any disease which physicians find more difficult to cure. When a medicine does help rheumatism therefore, it is worthy of special notice.

All authorities agree that the blood becomes thin with alarming rapidity as rheumatism develops. Maintaining the quality of the blood, therefore, is a logical way of preventing and combating the trouble. That it works out in fact is shown by the beneficial effects which follow the treatment of rheumatism, acute, muscular and articular, with the world-famous blood and nerve tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

That a great number of people who take these pills for their rheumatism get well is a fact beyond dispute. That the rheumatism does not return as long as the blood keeps rich and red is equally true. You will do well to try these pills for your rheumatism — they are obtainable at any chemist, but be sure to ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

NEW MAP OF CHINA

41 by 28½ Inches.
With Place Names in English and Chinese.

Comprehensive — Authoritative — Useful as Guide to Areas Where Fighting is in Progress or Threatened.

Shows in Entirety the Chinese Republic and the Japanese Empire.

Ten Small Maps Attached:— Showing Islands at the Mouth of Pearl River and in the South China Sea including Hainan Island, the Paracel Islands, Pratas Island and other Groups; Rivers and Lakes in Wuhan Area and along the Kiangsu-Chekiang Border; Peiping-Tientsin Area; Canton and its Vicinity; Nanking and Chungking.

The Jih-Sin Geographical Institute, Publishers.

Price $1.60 in China.
Price U.S.$1.00 Abroad.

Send Postal Money Order or Check to
THE
CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
160 Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai.

Subscribe to
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
$22.00 per year

democracy, but to safeguard the loans of a small group of American bankers.

While he is opposed to America's entrance into the current European War, he does believe that the issue of democracy is definitely involved in the present war. Consequently, he advocates all possible material aid to the Allied Powers by the United States—all aid, that is, short of actual American participation.

Norris probably would vote against America's entrance into the present war, which is a good indication of his courage and determination. Although he now is praised for the stand he took against war in 1917, still unhealed in his heart are the hurts he received then by public cries of "traitor."

Lief portrays Norris as an immensely human person. Norris frequently becomes discouraged, is sensitive and still mindful of the public ridicule to which he has been held up at almost every turn. He has faith in the common people, but he has been the victim of "dirty politics" and the double-cross so often in Congress that his faith in the average politician is little above zero.

Norris' name will live in American history and his fame probably will increase with the passing of the years. Fortunate it is, therefore, that Author Lief undertook this monumental volume on Norris while material was readily available and presentable to the Senator himself for comment. Future historians should find the book invaluable.

R.T.B.

Story of Settlement

THE SCANDINAVIANS IN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE WESTERN PACIFIC—By J. Lyng, Harbison - Higinbothan Scholar, Melbourne University, 1927. Melbourne University Press, 1939. Cloth, 207 pages. Price 7/6d.

This is a study of Scandinavian settlers in Australia, New Zealand and some of the islands of the western Pacific. Since Scandinavians are easily assimilated in British communities, these groups have made themselves an integral part of the life in their adopted countries. Since this assimilation is the chief point made by the author, the reader may well be surprised at the author's surprise that Scandinavian journals have had such difficult times in these areas.

The Scandinavian influx shows fluctuations dependent upon home and world conditions, such as wars and depressions, as well as upon definite events in Australia, such as the gold discoveries. The gold diggers finally settled upon the land and made their influence felt in the sugar industry, dairying and fruit-growing, among other industries. They also became capable sailors and fishers.

The most picturesque figure in the whole Scandinavian group was Jörgen Jörgenson, a convict who arrived in 1826 and lived an eventful career which would serve well for the plot of an adventure novel.

On the whole this book is one which will appeal to those particularly interested in immigration movements, rather than to general readers.

F. M. R.

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches
Your work
should bear
our imprint

In the United States Court for China

LEROY ALBERT LANKFORD, Plaintiff, vs. ROSALIE PANGELINAN LANKFORD, Defendant.	Cause No. 4488 Civil No. 2367 *ORDER* Filed at Shanghai, China May 29, 1940. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Messrs. Rodger & Wiener, has this 29th day of May, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 29th day of May, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

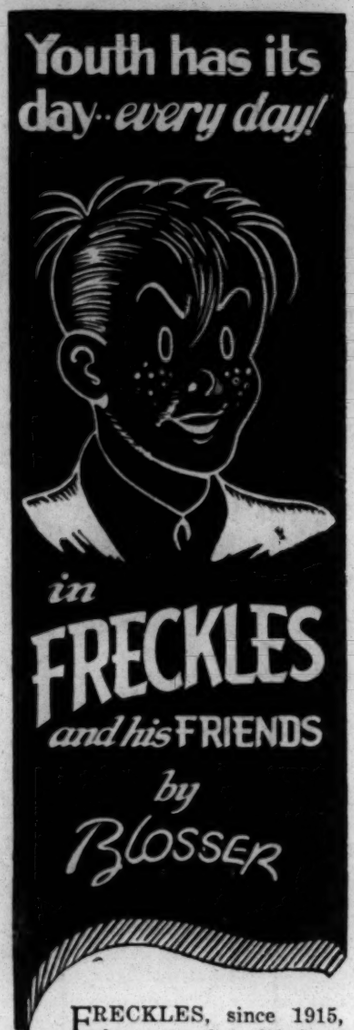
WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 29th day of May, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an Affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not reside in China, nor has she resided during the past year, and that defendant's last known address was c/o General Delivery, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 29th day of May, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 15th day of June, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.



FRECKLES, since 1915, has made life-long friends for hundreds of newspapers. He has one of the largest youthful followings in America. The characters are real...so real that high schools in America tie their lessons in citizenship to Freckles and His Friends."

Get your youngsters acquainted with "Freckles and his Friends." Its refreshing and educational.

This Outstanding COMIC

appears DAILY

in

The China Press

4

If you are SATISFIED

with

The China Critic

(中國評論週報)

WHY NOT GIVE YOUR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

THE SAME SATISFACTION?

"BE A CRITIC BOOSTER"!

Subscribe Now! - - - - - - - Do It yourself!
"Subscribe to the Critic" - - - - Pass the word!

Subscription Rates for one year

(Including Postage)

China.....C.$10.00
Other Countries.....G.$5.00

THE CHINA CRITIC

(中國評論週報)

桂中樞 C. S. Kwei, *Editor* | 朱少屏 P. K. Chu, *Business Manager*

191 Carter Road, Shanghai, China Telephone 31164

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

(In China)

Send The China Weekly Review For

☐ One Year (52 issues) at $22
☐ Two Years (104 issues) at $42
☐ Half Year (26 issues) at $12

(Two one year subscriptions to different individuals may be sent at the two year rate of $42)

(*Subscription rates in foreign countries appear on title page*)

TO

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
.....

*

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
.....

*

And Send Bill To

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
.....

Mail This Coupon to

The China Weekly Review

160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

"ROUND-WORLD SERVICE"

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China